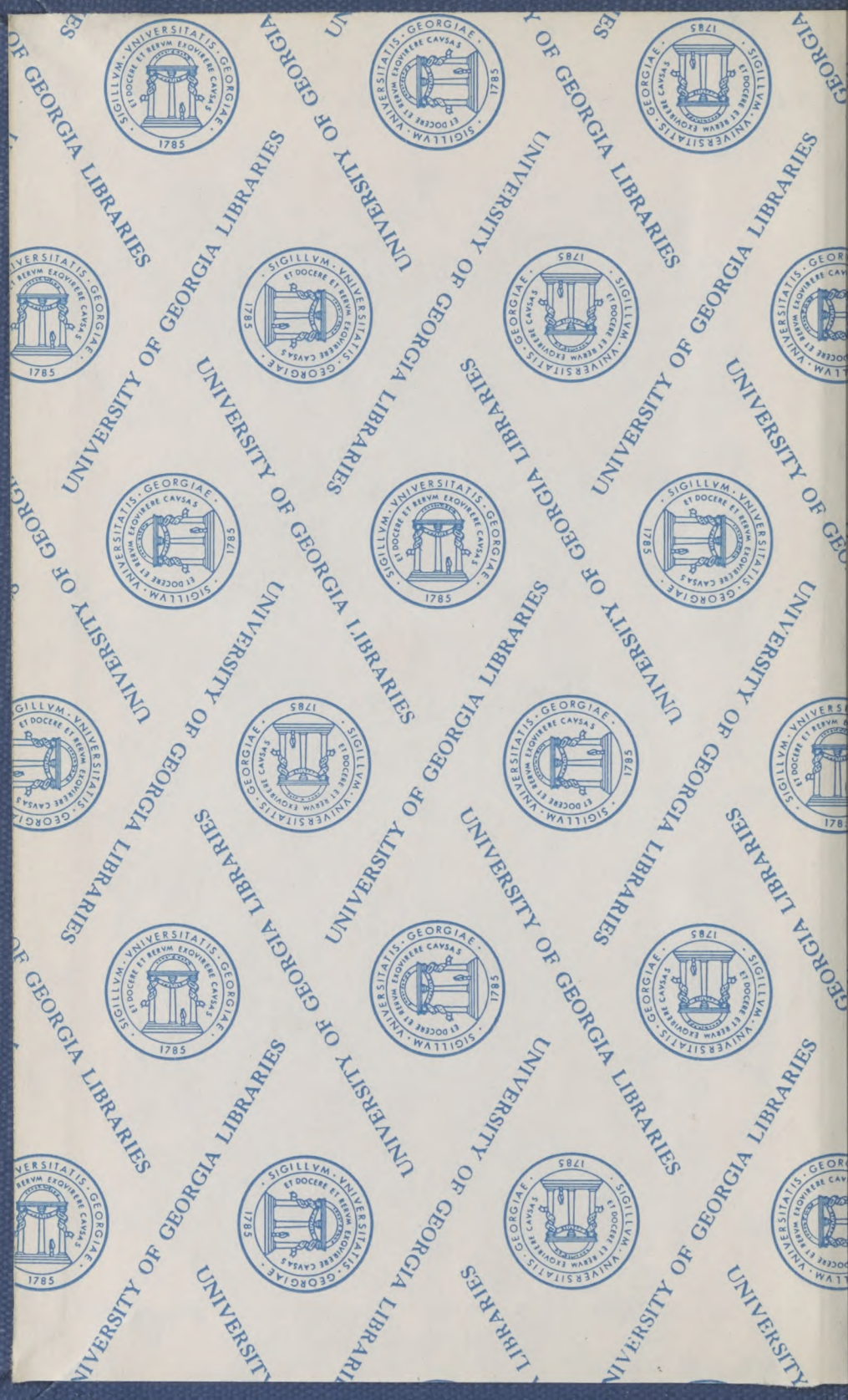


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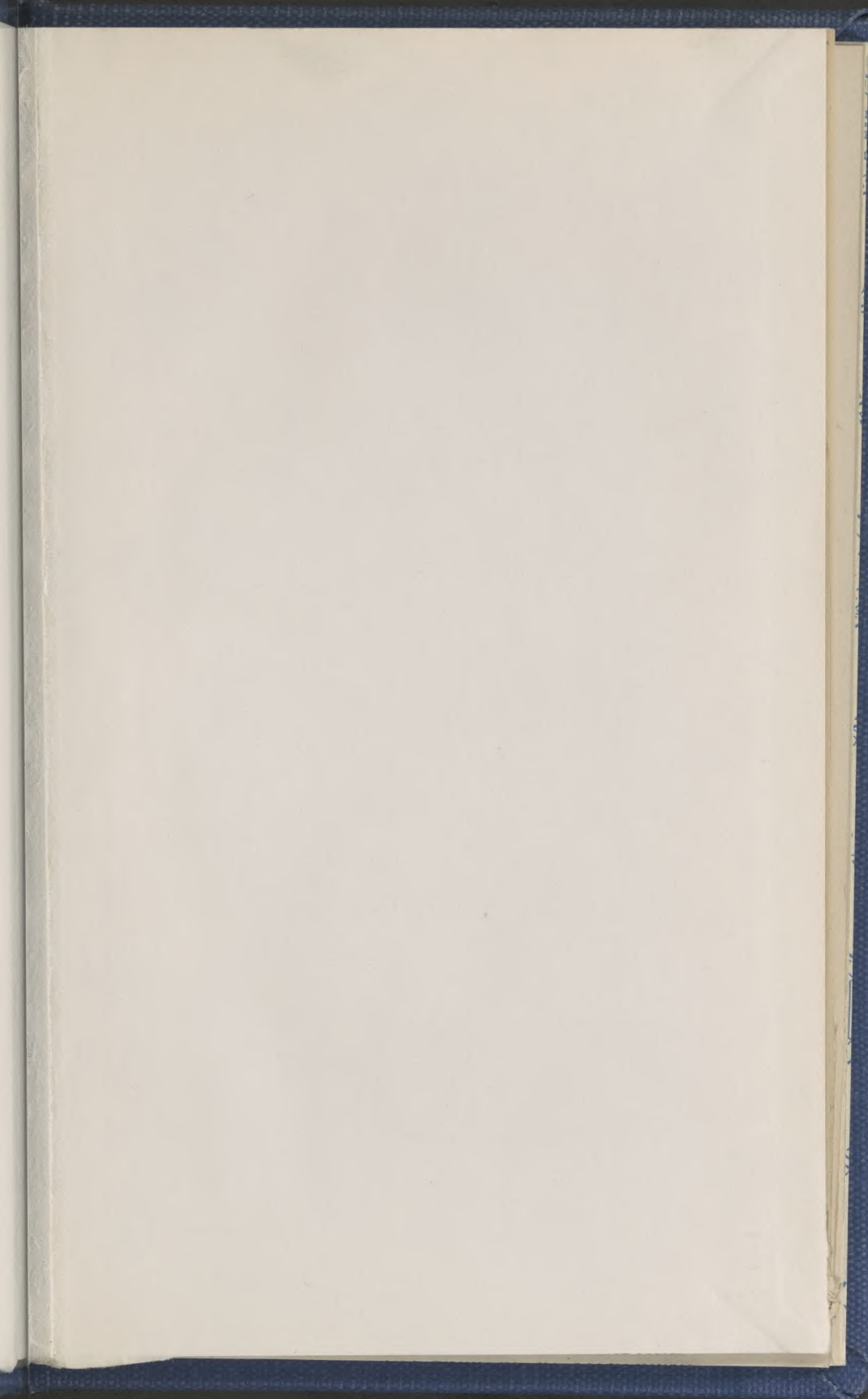


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REPORTS

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Trustees and Officers

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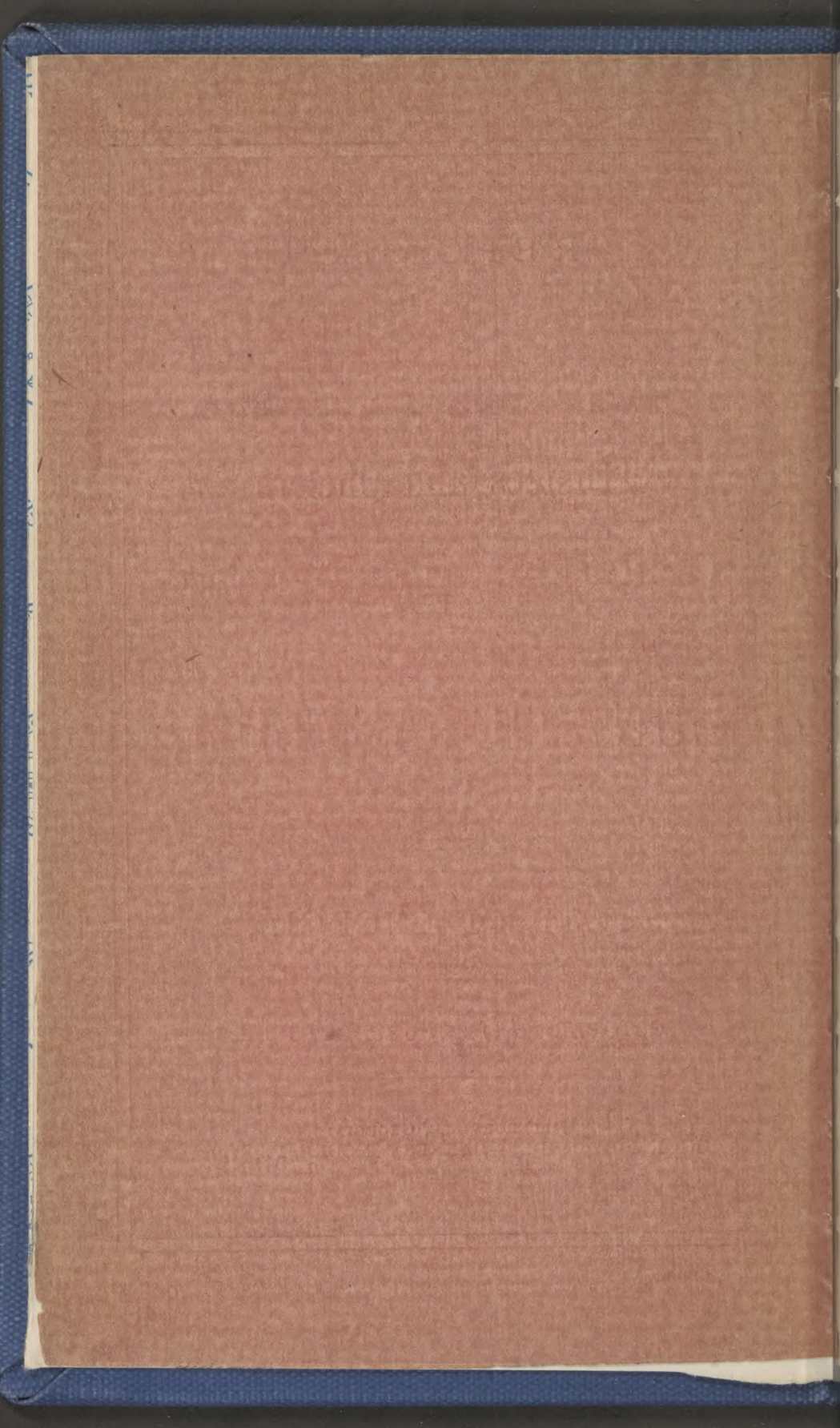
LUNATIC ASYLUM,

OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA,

FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1885, TO 1ST OCTOBER, 1886.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA:
UNION & RECORDER—BARNES & MOORE, PRINTERS.
1886.



Milledgeville, Ga.

REPORTS

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent and Resident Physician,

—AND—

OTHER OFFICERS

OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA.

FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1885, TO 1ST OCTOBER, 1886.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA:
UNION & RECORDER—BARNES & MOORE, PRINTERS.
1886.

Government of the State Lunatic Asylum.

TRUSTEES:

T. F. NEWELL, President.....	MILLEDGEVILLE.
G. A. CABANISS, Vice-President.....	FORSYTH.
W. H. HALL, M. D.....	MILLEDGEVILLE.
T. H. LATIMER.....	MILLEDGEVILLE.
A. T. MCINTYRE.....	THOMASVILLE.

OFFICERS:

Superintendent and Resident Physician.....	DR. T. O. POWELL.
First Assistant Physician.....	DR. J. M. WHITAKER.
Second Assistant Physician.....	DR. HARRIS HALL.
Third Assistant Physician.....	DR. L. M. JONES.
Fourth Assistant Physician.....	DR. M. H. O'DANIEL.
Apothecary.....	MR. P. A. WEST.
Steward.....	L. J. LAMAR, Esq.
Assistant Steward.....	G. W. HOLLINSHEAD.
Secretary.....	FLEMING G. GRIEVE, Esq.
Matron.....	MRS. J. M. DARNELL.
Treasurer.....	THOMAS T. WINDSOR, Esq.
Chaplain.....	REV. A. J. BECK.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
NEAR MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.,
October 14th, 1886. }

To His Excellency, HENRY D. MCDANIEL,
Governor of Georgia.

SIR:—In compliance with the law, the Trustees of the Asylum make this, their Annual Report, for the year extending from October 1st, 1885, to October 1st, 1886. As part of the same, they herewith also submit the reports of the Superintendent, Steward, and other subordinate officers, which will show in detail the internal workings and expenses of the Institution for the fiscal year.

The Trustees are glad to report that they are satisfied with the conduct and management of the Institution, especially in the attention given to the mental or moral treatment of the patients. And now that the male and female convalescent buildings have been finished and occupied, giving the medical officers a larger opportunity of classifying the patients, we think the State may look confidently for even greater improvements in this respect. With the finishing of the male convalescent hall, which was occupied last spring, were completed the new improvements and additions required by the Act of the Legislature. All of which improvements and additions (which you will find catalogued in the last report of the Trustees), we believe to be a credit to the State, and well adapted to the uses and purposes for which they are intended.

The last Legislature passed an Act amendatory of an Act approved 28th February, 1874, which gave great relief to the Institution. As amended the body of the Act reads as follows :

"The Board of Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum shall have power upon certifying thereunto of the medical officer of the Institution, to discharge or remand to the county authorities, whose duty it is made by law, to provide for the paupers, from which he or she was sent, a patient in said Asylum, whose condition is such that no probability exists of his or her restoration to full reason or sanity, by medical ministrations thereto, and who at the same time is regarded harmless and inoffensive in spirit, and whose remission to social life would reasonably involve no danger to the life of those with whom he or she would be associated."

By the old Act the Board was considerably embarrassed, as they were unable to find the friends to whom such cases could be remanded. But the amended Act making it obligatory upon the county authorities to receive and care for such cases, has worked well, and in many instances even found the friends whose duty it is to take care of them. It has relieved the Institution of one hundred and twenty-five harmless and incurable cases, and made room for a like number of violent and curable cases, who may be materially benefited, and who are proper subjects for the Asylum. Besides it has worked wonders in preventing the sending of the harmless and incurable cases, with which the Institution would soon again be filled, without this restriction.

By reference to the Steward's report, and the tables attached, you will observe the improvements made during the year to the property of the Institution. It also shows that the cost per capita was thirty-three and three quarter cents per diem.

You will also observe in his report the amount of

expenditures for the year, as well as the balance to the credit of the Institution in the State Treasury.

While we ask for no increase in the appropriation, it is the unanimous opinion of the Board that it will require \$175,000 per annum to support and maintain the Institution through 1887 and 1888.

Since the last report of the Trustees, Col. L. N. Whittle, for a long while the honored President of this Board, has departed this life. He died on the 17th of February, 1886, at Macon, Georgia, aged 68 years. Probably the last letter that he ever wrote was about the business of the Asylum and its operations. True to the great trust reposed in him by the State, his last thoughts were given to finding those methods by which this great charity of the State could be best administered. He was ever faithful to his trust, and died as he had lived, beloved and honored by all who knew him.

Since our last report too has died another officer whose death was a loss not only to this Institution, but to the State; as it was through his wise management, in a great measure, that the present economical rules that now obtain in the Institution were established. We refer to John Hammond, the late Steward of the Asylum. While in the discharge of his duty he was suddenly struck down with paralysis, doubtless the result of an over-worked brain.

He died at his home in Midway, on November 13th, 1885, aged 74 years 1 month and 16 days. He was ever faithful, and deserved well of the State and should be remembered by her.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. NEWELL, President.

G. A. CABANISS, Vice President.

W. H. HALL, M. D.,

T. H. LATIMER,

A. T. MCINTYRE.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
IN TWO VOLUMES
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
OF THE BARR

THE FIRST VOLUME
CONTAINING THE HISTORY
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE YEAR 1780
IN TWO VOLUMES
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
OF THE BARR

THE SECOND VOLUME
CONTAINING THE HISTORY
FROM THE YEAR 1780
TO THE PRESENT TIME
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BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY
J. B. BENTLEY, AT THE
PRINTING OFFICE OF
J. B. BENTLEY, NO. 10, NASSAU ST.
1825

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
NEAR MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., }
October 1, 1886. }

To the Honorable Board of Trustees,

Georgia Lunatic Asylum:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the requirements of the law and the rules of the Institution, I submit herewith for your consideration the annual report of this Institution, including the reports of the Steward, Treasurer and other officers, giving a detailed account of its operations and the movement of its population from October 1, 1885, to October 1, 1886.

On the 1st of October, 1885, there were white patients 892 on hand, and 345 colored, making a total of 1,237. There have been received during the year 274 whites, and 117 colored, making a total reception of 391. There have been discharged, removed, returned to counties, and died during the year, of both white and colored 390, leaving on hand 1st October, 1886, 1,238.

The average number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,237, while the whole number receiving treatment was 1,628.

The following tables will give in detail the movement of both the white and colored:

Statement in relation to the Number of White Patients during the past Twelve Months, or from the 1st of October, 1885, to 1st of October, 1886:

There remained on hand, 1st of October, 1885.....	892
White Male Lunatics	346
White Male Epileptics.....	42
White Male Idiots.....	27—415
White Female Lunatics	387
White Female Epileptics.....	47
White Female Idiots.....	43—477—892

There have been received during the year:		
White Males.....	149	
White Females.....	125	274
Total number of whites under treatment		
during the year.....		1,166
Of whom there have been discharged,		
restored.....	100	
Removed, improved.....	8	
Removed, unimproved.....	2	
Eloped.....	2	112
Returned to counties chronic, harmless, by		
Act of General Assembly.....	94	206
There have died.....		72—278
Leaving on hand 1st of October, 1886,		
white Patients.....		888

CLASSIFICATION OF THE WHITES.

White Male Lunatics.....	353
White Male Epileptics.....	48
White Male Idiots.....	15—416
White Female Lunatics.....	412
White Female Epileptics.....	40
White Female Idiots.....	20—472—888

Of the deaths there occurred fourteen (14) from exhausted mania; thirteen (13) from epilepsy; seven (7) from marasmus; six (6) from consumption; four (4) from apoplexy; five (5) from old age; three (3) from dropsy; three (3) from heart disease; three (3) from paralysis; two (2) from convulsions; two (2) from diarrhoea; two (2) from chronic diarrhoea; one (1) from cancer; one (1) from inflammation of the stomach; one (1) from anæmia, one (1) from pernicious anæmia; one (1) from nervous exhaustion; one (1) from erysipelas; one (1) from congestion of the kidneys; one (1) from chronic exhaustion.

Statement in relation to the Number of Colored Patients during the past Twelve Months, or from the 1st of October, 1885, to 1st of October, 1886:

There remained on hand 1st October, 1885.....	345
Colored Male Lunatics.....	121
Colored Male Epileptics.....	29
Colored Male Idiots.....	21—171
Colored Female Lunatics.....	159
Colored Female Epileptics.....	11
Colored Female Idiots.....	4—174—345

There have been received during the year:		
Colored Males	62	
Colored Females.....	55	117
Total number of colored under treatment		
during the year.....		462
Of whom there have been discharged		
restored.....	28	
Removed improved.....	5—33	
Returned to counties chronic harmless, by		
Act of General Assembly.....	28	
There have died	51—112	
Leaving on hand 1st October, 1886, Col-		
ored Patients		350

CLASSIFICATION OF THE COLORED.

Colored Male Lunatics.....	126
Colored Male Epileptics.....	30
Colored Male Idiots.....	10—166
Colored Female Lunatics.....	170
Colored Female Epileptics.....	12
Colored Female Idiots.....	2—184—350

Of the deaths there occurred from exhausted mania thirteen (13); consumption eight (8); apoplexy four (4); epilepsy five (5); paralysis three (3); softening of brain two (2); marasmus two (2); chronic diarrhoea two (2); heart disease two (2); old age two (2); dropsy one (1); pneumonia one (1); diarrhoea one (1); convulsions one (1); scrofula one (1); general dropsy one (1); congestion of the brain, one (1); continued fever one (1).

HEALTH.

The health of the Institution has been remarkably good. By reference to the causes of death it will be seen the sickness was not in any way due to local causes, which shows the good sanitary condition of the Asylum. We have had under treatment during the year sixteen hundred and twenty-eight (1628) patients, and when we consider the large number of old people, and the feeble, both mentally and physically, which were necessarily fatal cases, we think that we have been peculiarly blessed, and feel grateful to a merciful Providence for the entire exemption we have enjoyed from all epidemics or contagious diseases, or accidents of any kind, and that the Institution in its every department moved so smoothly and quietly on in the discharge of the benevo-

lent duty of endeavoring to restore and ameliorate the condition of the afflicted. Such duties are of course fraught with much care and mental anxiety.

RECOVERIES.

The recoveries for the past year have been all that we could expect, when we consider the duration of insanity in the cases received during the year, and when we remember that recovery from insanity bears almost a direct ratio to its duration.

I might say here, but for the late act of the General Assembly remanding back to the counties all harmless and incurable cases, that simply need care, not treatment, the institution would have long since been over crowded and the demand for room would have been made, to relieve the jails throughout the State, of the insane. We have received all applicants save those coming under the late act, hence there has been no necessity for keeping any of our insane confined in the jails of the country.

GRADING.

The work of grading the grounds in front and around the new buildings has been pushed as fast as it could be done under the circumstances, having to rely upon the work of the patients, with the assistance of one or two attendants, and they have been so frequently called off to do other pressing work, there is yet much grading to be done before the grounds are in proper order. When completed, it will add greatly to the surroundings of the institution, and give much comfort and pleasure to the patients, and will be an addition to our means of moral treatment, especially to the large number that go out daily at will.

OCCUPATION.

We have endeavored in every way to give employment to as many of the patients as possible, so far as compatible with their condition, and the means at our command. There have been quite a large number employed in various ways about the institution. In my judgment there is nothing so essential to the insane generally, as judicious employment. It produces contentment, and improves mental and physical health.

AMUSEMENTS.

The variety of amusements that we have had regularly during the year, has exerted a most healthful and ameliorating influence on our afflicted charge. It not only breaks the monotony of asylum life, but it dispels morbid ideas or thoughts, brings light and cheer to the gloomy and despondent, adds also much to their contentment, happiness and improvement. It, like occupation, is indispensable in the treatment of the insane.

Increase of Insanity and its Supposed Causes, Etc.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, I herewith submit my investigations as to the increase of insanity in this State, and the most important factors in its causation so far as it has been practicable to ascertain them. It must be remembered, however, that it is almost impossible to get a full or perfectly reliable history of cases, as they are brought to the hospitals—especially the antecedent history. It often happens that patients are brought by parties who know nothing of the cases whatever; and it also frequently occurs that relatives and friends are loth to give antecedent history, if it tends to show hereditary taint, while by others, clear manifestations of insanity in their ancestors are regarded as simply idiosyncracies, and not insanity. Hence you can very readily see, that in many cases it is a difficult matter to get at even the supposed direct or indirect cause of the malady.

After a careful investigation of what is considered an alarming increase of insanity among the white population of the State, and its causes, I am led to the opinion, that, while there has perhaps been a slight increase, in the last ten years, among the whites, out of proportion to the population, the alarming increase in the number applying for hospital treatment is largely attributable to causes other than a great increase of the malady itself. In other words, the increase is more apparent than real, as will be seen from a careful study of the factors enumerated below.

1. One of the causes of this apparent increase is, that prior to the war, a large number of the harmless cases

could be cared for at home, with less expense to their families, than if sent to the Asylum. Then servants could be controlled and used as nurses for such cases; now it is almost impossible (even where persons are fully able to pay a nurse) to get one to remain long at a time with a patient. Hence families are frequently forced to send their relatives to the Asylum to secure attention which cannot be provided at home.

2. Another cause may be found in the Act passed by the General Assembly in 1877, making this Institution free to all bona fide citizens of the State. Since that time it has been the disposition of county authorities to send to the Asylum, upon the slightest mental disturbance or weakness, all cases that were in any way an expense to the county; and the result has been that we have received many cases that needed care not treatment.

3. Again, prior to the war, many of our citizens were able to send their insane relatives and friends to asylums in other states. Under the false ideas, which obtained in that day, regarding insanity and asylums, the insane were quietly taken off, and perhaps very few people outside of the family, knew anything of the matter. Such cases never came to the surface, nor were they reported to the census enumerator.

4. Another important factor in the causation of the apparent increase is to be found in the great change which has taken place in the minds of the people in regard to insanity and hospital treatment. There has been a steady advance in the treatment of the insane during the last few decades, and this has been attended by a corresponding increase of public confidence. Accommodations have been greatly enlarged and improved. All the hygienic arrangements necessary for health and comfort are in accordance with the most advanced ideas upon this subject, and regular and systematic care and attention are combined with diversified amusements which tend to produce contentment and prolong life. With the chronic insane the rate of deaths and discharges is now less than the rate of new cases. Perhaps from one-fourth to one-third of each year's cases are left over for the next. Hospital treatment has been still further popularized, and its efficiency also increased, by the greater liberty allowed to patients. The liberty of

the grounds is extended to all patients whenever it is deemed compatible with their welfare.

These changes and improvements have done much to dispel from the public mind false ideas of insanity and hospital treatment. The prevailing notion with many was, that, as soon as a person passed the portals of the Asylum, his prospects were blasted for life, and that a stigma was placed upon the family for all time. These views have been still more thoroughly dissipated by a better knowledge of the nature of insanity as a disease, and by the success which has attended hospital treatment. There is scarcely a county of the State which does not hold some one upon whom this cloud has rested, but who has since made a good, happy and useful citizen—proving a blessing to his family and to society. Some of this class have moved in the humbler spheres of life, while others have attained distinction, and reflected honor upon their county and State. To be sent to the Asylum is no longer regarded as necessarily a blight upon the individual life, nor as a disgrace to his family. This change in the public mind has brought to light many hitherto unknown cases, and, I need not add, largely promoted this apparent increase of insanity among the whites.

5. Another cause of the apparent increase is due to the general information, upon the subject of insanity, among the medical profession. Physicians now fully appreciate the benefits to be derived directly and indirectly from hospital treatment, and agree that the first aim, as a general thing, in the treatment of the insane, should be to remove them from home, relatives, friends and the surroundings under which insanity occurred. It is usually the case with the insane that they entertain delusions in regard to their nearest and dearest friends and relatives. Such surroundings supply constant food for the morbid ideas entertained, and familiar scenes are more than likely to prove detrimental. While this is not true of other diseases, and they can perhaps be better cared for by relatives and friends at home, it is true of the insane, and the fact that it is more fully appreciated now by the profession, increases the demand for hospital treatment, thereby creating the impression that there is an alarming increase of insanity.

6. One of the most important factors in this apparent increase is the continued extension of the boundary lines of insanity. A large number are now received in the hospitals for treatment who years ago would not have been regarded as insane, but simply peculiar or odd. If they had any capacity and could reason well from their standpoint, it made but little difference if there was any perversion of the natural mode of thinking and acting; or if they had delusions, just so long as they were not dangerous and could live in harmony with society, they were not regarded as fit subjects for Asylum care or treatment. Only the violent, boisterous, dangerous and destructive were sent to the Asylum. Many of this class were kept at home, tied or confined out of sight. These cases never came to the surface and of course the duration of life under such circumstances was short. It must be remembered that the asylums of to-day are not what they were in former years. They are hospitals for the sick, receiving all classes of mental diseases that are thought to be amenable to treatment, or whose condition might be ameliorated in any way by care or treatment, and we should not lose sight of the fact that a large number in asylums are counted year after year, who swell the aggregate but who would soon die out if left at home. Other reasons for this apparent increase might be given, but the foregoing are deemed sufficient.

While there has been a slight increase of insanity among the whites, after carefully considering the etiology of this increase, my opinion is, that it is not so great as would at first thought appear. It is almost an impossibility to reach a conclusion as to what the real increase has been. From the statements already made, it is easily seen that we have no reliable basis from which to begin our calculations. The census returns have been very imperfect, and unavoidably so from the causes stated. The census of 1880 is the only one that has ever in my judgment approximated anything like a correct estimate of the white insane in this State, and this is of little value because of the defective returns prior to that date. Below I copy the census returns for the last three decades. They should be compared under the light of the facts stated above:

from
1880. The census of 1860 places the white population of

Georgia at 591,588, and the white insane at 447, one to every 1,323.

The census of 1870 estimates the white population of Georgia at 638,926, and the white insane at 634, or one to every 1,007.

The census of 1880 estimates the white population at 816,906, and the white insane at 1,286, one to every 635.

When we consider the census of 1870, giving the white insane of Georgia at 634, and the census of 1880 estimating the white insane to be 1,286, we certainly would not be justifiable in supposing that the white insane had more than doubled in the past ten years, and that there had been an actual increase of insanity among the race to that amount. Much of this increase in numbers should be attributed to causes heretofore mentioned.

From table No. 7, will be seen the population, the insane, native and foreign, and the proportionate number of the insane to the population, of each State and Territory in the United States, from the census of 1880.

Table number 8 is a valuable table prepared by Dr. A. O. Wright, of Wisconsin, showing the insane in the States and Territories of the United States, arranged geographically.

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Insanity is the result of a number of events and conditions which go to make up one pathological state, and in considering the causes it should be remembered that it is a malady requiring a thorough knowledge of the facts in the history of each case before we can consider, with any certainty, the pathological condition. There are a variety and combination of causes that may tend to its conception in different cases, and my experience in trying to get a correct history of cases that would indicate the predisposing as well as the exciting cause, has lead me to the opinion that the relatives, friends or parties accompanying them to the asylum, generally give some one of the *exciting* causes as the *predisposing* cause, when perhaps there has been a combination of causes. For instance, the cause generally given is one of the following: Ill health, failure in business or loss of property, domestic trouble, disappointed affection, loss of wife, husband or children or relatives, fright, constant application to business or over-work, blow to the head received

many years ago, perhaps when a child, hard study, jealousy, religious excitement, excessive use of alcoholic stimulants or opium, poverty, or if a female, unhealthy condition of menstrual functions, &c., &c. Some one of these is generally given as the direct cause of insanity, without ever considering whether there existed inherited tendency or taint in the family. With an inherited susceptibility to insanity, any one, or a combination of these causes might produce the disease. We have often heard of cases like the following: A. and B. engage in business; they fail. A. becomes insane. B. bears his misfortune with the courage of a man. The public mind never looks behind the immediate cause, never inquires whether A. had any inherited taint, when, perhaps, he inherited a defective organism that simply needed the slightest exciting cause to produce insanity. The reason that insanity results in one case and not in the other must be looked for in a predisposition to insanity. Those who are perfectly free from all inherited tendencies and taint are not likely to become insane from losses, worry, over-work, &c., &c. There must exist a neurosis which makes us susceptible to mental disease. I cannot here go fully into the pathological causation of insanity, but in considering the most important factors, hereditary predisposition should be the first to claim attention, for it is without doubt the most potent of all causes. What we are, is largely, if not entirely, due to heredity and environment. Bad environments foster and develop the defects, while good environments might modify, improve or eradicate them. I apprehend that there is no question of such vital importance to suffering humanity as this, and no one that is so woefully neglected or misapprehended. Upon its influence the mental and physical health depend. It is a deplorable fact that there is more interest manifested in the transmission of defective organisms in the lower order of animals than in the human race. What man, engaged in raising fine stock, would breed to or from any animal without knowing its antecedent history, pedigree or hereditary tendencies, and without keeping a watchful eye over its environment? But how often do we see individuals marry, having, perhaps, remote tendencies, on both sides, to a scrofulous diathesis that perhaps had almost faded out by

proper marriages, and re-develop and perpetuate in their families these fearful maladies, fraught with so much mental and physical suffering. The condition of society—its mental and physical health, cannot be improved without a proper regard to heredity and environment. Mental integrity as well as the highest happiness and usefulness depend upon it. Families generally repeat themselves in their descendants. The defective mental action of the parent, whether fully developed or not, is more than likely to appear in the children. If this defective mental action is indicated in a slight neurosis with both the father and mother, this morbid condition may be transmitted to their offspring, in which case it frequently develops into insanity. Fifty per cent. of all cases that have come under my observation, and perhaps a much larger per cent., is due to insane temperament. This inherited predisposition is due to the structural and physiological defects of the central nervous apparatus. But to what are these inherited tendencies that make us so susceptible to insanity and other maladies due? They are perhaps more largely due to alcoholism than any other cause. While there is a very small per cent. of insanity that is *directly* due to alcoholic liquors, a very large per cent. is *indirectly* due to it—perhaps from 50 to 75 per cent. Some of the most distinguished alienists and neurologists, who have given much time and study to the question, think there is at least from fifty to seventy-five per cent. indirectly caused by alcoholic liquors. A distinguished physician, who had had under his treatment several thousand insane, and who had made a special study of the transmitted effects of alcoholism, said to me in reply to enquiries on the subject: "That the children of intemperate parents are more liable to become insane, intemperate, epileptic, and much more liable to be congenitally imbecile is beyond dispute. I have long thought that the worst effects of alcoholic intemperance is to be found visited upon the succeeding generations of drunken parents. The fact that both parents are seldom drunkards is all that saves descendants from utter ruin." When we consider the class of people that furnish the largest ratio of insanity to the population, we find not only that the men are addicted to alcoholic stimulants, but frequently the women also. These individuals marry and they continue to

generate defective organisms that are susceptible to insanity, &c., and hence, in each succeeding generation, these morbid tendencies increase out of proportion to the increase of the population. I might say here that there are no induced or acquired habits or tendencies that are more readily transmitted than those of alcoholism, and when inherited, none are so difficult to overcome. It is not necessary, by any means, that this taint or morbid tendency to alcoholism should always be reproduced in the children. It may be, as it frequently is, manifested in other morbid conditions, such as insanity, epilepsy, idiocy, uncontrollable temper, moral depravity, &c. Some fifteen years back there were sent to this institution two children; boys, quite young. They were almost reared in the institution. Both parents, I learned, were the subjects of alcoholism. One of the boys was an idiot; the other had a very good memory, capable of learning, but their every movement, in every particular, was that of a drunken man. The motion of the head and articulation were those of the drunkard, and when they would attempt to walk, they would stagger, reel and fall, like a person very much intoxicated. They doubtless had never tasted alcoholic stimulants. On one occasion I gave the older one, then about grown, a little wine, and it seemed to *develope instantly* a morbid, irresistible appetite for it. His constant demand was for "more of the red stuff." This indicated clearly to my mind that the sleeping, morbid tendency simply needed the slightest alcoholic stimulant to establish an uncontrollable morbid thirst for it. It is not an uncommon thing to see in our female patients—those who had drinking fathers—a quick, morbid susceptibility for certain drugs; chloral, morphine, &c. It is more than probable that had their environment been like those of the men, they would have been drunkards.

Blanford, one of the standard authors on insanity and its treatment, says: "If we could accurately ascertain the statistics of insanity in other countries, civilized, semi-civilized or barbarous, I think it is probable we should find insanity in proportion to the use of intoxicating liquors or substances."

A distinguished alienist, in reply to enquiries on the subject, says: "A very small per cent. is put down as the direct result of intemperance; perhaps less than five per

cent. Nine-tenths of all the insanity is the result of hereditary taint. How much of this inherited weakness is the result of intemperate habits in the ancestors would be hard to say, but I have always believed that it is much larger than is generally supposed. Some have put it as high as 75 per cent., which I do not think is exaggerated. I know of nothing so potent in the production of brain degeneration as alcohol."

Dr. Stearnes, in his valuable work on "Insanity, its causes and preventions," says: "Echeveria who has collected a large number of statistics on the subject, gives the following in reference to the histories of sixty eight males, and forty-seven females, who had experienced alcoholism in some of its forms. The number of children born to these persons, was four hundred and seventy-six; and of this total, twenty-three were still-born, one hundred and seven died from convulsions in infancy, thirty-seven died from other maladies, three committed suicide, ninety-six are epileptic, thirteen are congenital idiots, nineteen maniacal or hypochondriacal, seven have general paralysis, five locomotor ataxy, twenty six hysteria, twenty-three paralysis, nine chorea, seven strabismus, three are deaf, nineteen are scrofulous and crippled. Of these children, two hundred and five, (205) or nearly fifty per cent. have exhibited drinking tendencies." Dr. Stearnes says: "From the above statistics, it appears that of all the nervous diathesis, which may be inherited, there are none which are more invulnerable in their effects, or more surely disastrous to their unfortunate victims, than that of alcoholism."

Syphilis is another potent cause of insanity, and one which exerts a much greater influence, both direct and inherited, than is generally supposed.

Moral causes of insanity are domestic troubles, commercial speculations, losses, religious excitement, worry, over work, &c. Any one having an insane diathesis, coming in contact with any one, or a combination of these exciting causes, might become insane, but to one entirely free from all constitutional taint, it is more than likely that they would prove harmless. The violations of the laws of health, producing insomania, which is highly detrimental to mental integrity, is a factor in the etiology of insanity. Emotional excitement and excesses of various kinds exert influences upon the brain and

nervous system, which tend to develop mental disease. The increased tension of the brain and nervous system, required by modern methods of life, and business callings, less sleep, less leasure to the nervous system for rest and recuperation, and inefflcient moral education, all tend to brain degeneration and mental trouble.

We might enlarge the list of these causes, but it is unnecessary, as we have given what we believe, and what are generally conceded to be, the most potent causes.

INSANITY IN THE COLORED RACE OF THIS STATE.

There has been a radical change in the susceptibility to certain diseases, notably insanity; phthisis and similar maladies, in this class of our population, from which they were almost entirely exempt up to 1867. While there were some few idiots and epilptics it is well known that it was very rare indeed that we ever heard of an insane negro prior to that time. It must be remembered too that only one of the causes given for the incorrect enumeration or returns of the white insane can be applied to the colored, namely, the extension of the boundary lines of insanity.

The census of 1860 will show that there were only forty-four (44) insane negroes in the State in a population of four hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-eight (465,698), or one insane negro to every ten thousand five hundred and eighty-four (10,584.)

The census of 1870 shows that there were one hundred and twenty-nine (129) insane negroes in the State in a population of five hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and forty-two (545,142), or one colored insane to every four thousand two hundred and twenty-five (4,225.)

The census of 1880 gives the colored population at seven hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-three (725,133), the colored insane four hundred and eleven, one to every seventeen hundred and sixty-four (1,764.)

The census returns from 1860 to 1880 show the increase of insanity among the colored race in this State, and the increase from 1880 up to the present time has doubtless been in the same ratio. The etiology of this sudden outburst of insanity in the colored race is a problem of profound interest, not only to the medical

Psychologist, but to all who sympathize with these unfortunates who are the subjects of this fearful malady, and indeed to the public generally, for with the same ratio of increase as in the past decade, coupled with the growing susceptibility from heredity, the colored insane will soon outnumber the white. It is only a question of little time before it will burden the State to provide for this class of her afflicted.

We know that the causes that have produced so much insanity in the colored race since the war could not have been in full force prior to that time, or insanity would have been the result. The general enquiry is, what are the acknowledged causes of this outburst of insanity among the negroes? It cannot be attributed to hereditary predisposition, or to mental disease, for there was no class of people up to 1867, that enjoyed better mental or physical health.

It is believed by some that one of the principal causes of their insanity is the thought of to-morrow, which they never had in slavery—the mental anxiety as to the care and support of their families; but their condition will not as yet justify such an opinion. This cause may perhaps exert an influence at some time in the future should they become more refined and cultivated, and more highly sensitive and delicately organized.

During the past twenty years quite a large number of the colored insane have come under my observation, and in only a very few of that number was there any reason whatever to believe that such a cause had exerted an influence in the development of mental disease. The increase cannot be attributed to losses sustained in commercial speculation, or in any other ways; nor is it due to over brain work, or increased tension of the brain by any of the business callings of modern life. It is not induced by wealth or luxury, nor do jealousy, disappointed affections, domestic troubles, grief, etc., exert as yet much influence in the development of this malady. Much could be written in regard to the good health of this race while in slavery, and the recent outburst of insanity and other diseases to which they were not formerly susceptible, but it is unnecessary, for the problem can be solved in a few words.

Their remarkable mental and physical health and their immunity from certain diseases while in slavery, was en-

tirely due to the healthful restraints that surrounded them from childhood through life. They were taught from infancy obedience and self control, and forced to obey all the laws of health, so that their environments all tended to health. The cause of insanity and other diseases with them now, from which they were exempt in slavery, is the removal of all healthful restraints that formerly surrounded them. As soon as they were removed they began to violate the laws of health, indulging their appetites and passions and falling into all sorts of irregularities. Too much freedom and liberty is dangerous to mental health, especially in youth, when the system is much more susceptible to unfavorable influences of all kinds. It must be remembered that the negro by nature is emotional, hence his tendency to irregular habits—great emotional excitement, political and religious. Not having the restraining influence of refined and cultivated society, they are very frequently led into excesses which produce insanity, the legitimate result of constant mental and muscular excitement, insufficient sleep and rest for the recuperation of the brain and nervous system. Alcoholic intemperance is perhaps one of the most potent indirect causes of insanity, imbecility, idiocy, epilepsy and all sorts of morbid tendencies, and, it is to be apprehended, more powerful among the negro race than all other influences because of their emotional nature, and the disposition of both the women and men to alcoholic intemperance. We may expect in the children of such parents imbecility, idiocy, epilepsy, and various morbid tendencies, making them very susceptible to insanity and other diseases. Those having these morbid tendencies will intermarry and hence we are justified in the opinion that insanity will continue to increase in each succeeding generation of this race.

While insanity in the colored race is now much less than that of the white in proportion to the population, it is due to the fact that only a short time back they had no inherited tendency to mental disease, and they were forced to obey all the laws of mental health. Very few of those who have inherited an insane temperament have reached the age at which insanity is most likely to be developed. It is a disease generally of adult life. The inherited neurotic tendencies are just beginning to be developed in the younger generation, and from their

descendants, we look for a rapid increase of insanity, for every quality or attribute of both the mental and physical condition of man is capable of more or less direct transmission.

Syphilis has played an important part in the production of insanity with this class. In slavery the disease was not so frequent with them, and they had promptly the best medical and other attention and all directions rigidly enforced. Now but few cases ever get the attention of a physician before the secondary or tertiary stage of the disease, and it is seldom that the direction of the physician is fully complied with. Their mode and manner of living, a free and unrestrained indulgence of all their appetites in every way possible, irregular habits, overcrowded rooms, unhealthy surroundings, neglect in sickness, poorly nourished, has exerted much influence in the production of insanity. In slavery all the laws of health were generally enforced. As yet they seem to be exempt from paresis: I have never seen a case with a genuine negro. And they as a class are free from the opium habit, while with the whites this habit directly and indirectly is productive of much insanity and other morbid tendencies. The inquiry is frequently made as to whether the tendencies of the colored insane are like those of the whites. They are violent, boisterous, destructive and sometimes homicidal, with a tendency frequently to a nude condition. Until a few years back there was but little tendency with them to refuse all nourishment.

This tendency has grown rapidly in the past seven or eight years, and now is about equal to that of the whites, in proportion to the insane population. They were entirely free from all suicidal tendencies up to 1882, as shown by all cases that came under my observation. Since then the tendency, while slow, has gradually increased. There is comparatively but little tendency, as yet, to paralysis, aside from the epileptics, or those who have received severe blows to the head. I think it is more than probable that in the course of time, all the tendencies of the white insane will be developed in the negro. By reference to Table 9, will be seen the colored population, the colored insane, and the proportionate number of the colored insane to the population of each State and Territory of the United States from the Census of 1880.

Table 10 shows the number of colored insane in this Asylum at the commencement of each Asylum year from 1867, the first year accommodations were provided for their reception, to 1886. For several years we could only receive colored patients as vacancies would occur, and the number remained about the same, until the buildings for the colored insane were enlarged.

(TABLE NO. 7.)

Showing the population and insane, native and foreign, and the proportionate number of the insane to the population of each State and Territory of the United States, from the census of 1880.

States and Territories U. S.	1880. Population.	1880. Insane.	1880. Native.	1880. Foreign	One to Every
Alabama,	1,262,505	1,521	1,475	46	830
Arizona,	40,440	21	9	12	1,926
Arkansas,	802,525	789	776	13	1,017
California,	864,694	2,503	885	1,618	345
Colorado,	194,327	99	66	33	1,963
Connecticut,	622,700	1,723	1,214	509	361
Dakota,	135,177	72	33	39	1,878
Delaware,	146,608	198	169	29	740
Dist. of Columbia,	177,624	938	492	446	189
Florida,	269,493	253	238	15	1,065
Georgia,	1,542,180	1,697	1,662	35	908
Idaho,	32,610	16	8	8	2,038
Illinois,	3,077,871	5,134	3,019	2,115	600
Indiana,	1,978,301	3,530	2,912	618	558
Iowa,	1,624,615	2,544	1,716	828	639
Kansas,	996,096	1,000	759	241	996
Kentucky,	1,648,690	2,784	2,482	302	592
Louisiana,	939,946	1,002	834	168	938
Maine,	643,936	1,542	1,374	168	421
Maryland,	934,943	1,857	1,612	245	504
Massachusetts,	1,783,085	5,127	3,343	1,784	348
Michigan,	1,636,937	2,796	1,845	951	586
Minnesota,	780,773	1,145	388	757	681
Mississippi,	1,131,597	1,147	1,107	40	987
Missouri,	2,168,380	3,310	2,443	867	655
Montana,	39,159	59	28	31	664
Nebraska,	452,402	450	250	200	1,005
Nevada,	62,266	31	15	16	2,008
New Hampshire,	346,991	1,056	927	129	329
New Jersey,	1,131,116	2,405	1,445	960	470
New Mexico,	119,565	153	136	17	781
New York,	5,082,871	14,111	7,790	6,321	362
North Carolina,	1,399,750	2,028	2,023	5	690
Ohio,	3,198,062	7,286	5,313	1,973	439
Oregon,	174,768	378	264	114	462
Pennsylvania,	4,282,891	8,304	6,164	2,140	516
Rhode Island,	276,531	684	455	229	404
South Carolina,	995,577	1,112	1,077	35	895
Tennessee,	1,542,359	2,404	2,336	68	642
Texas,	1,591,749	1,564	1,358	206	1,018
Utah,	143,963	151	58	93	953
Vermont,	332,286	1,015	834	181	327
Virginia,	1,512,565	2,411	2,311	100	627
Washington,	75,116	135	68	67	556
West Virginia,	618,457	932	886	96	630
Wisconsin,	1,315,497	2,526	1,050	1,476	521
Wyoming,	20,789	4	2	2	5,197

(TABLE NO. 8.)
VALUABLE TABLE CAREFULLY PREPARED BY
DR. A. O. WRIGHT, OF WISCONSIN.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.	
Maine one insane person to every 421	Massachusetts, one to every....348
New Hampshire, one to every....329	Rhode Island, one to every....404
Vermont, one to every....327	Connecticut, one to every....361
Total population of New England States,.....4,010,629	
Average of Insanity, one to every.....359.	
MIDDLE STATES.	
New York, one to every....362	Pennsylvania, one to every....516
New Jersey, one to every....470	
Total population of Middle States.....10,496,878	
Average of Insanity, one to every.....424	
INTERIOR STATES.	
Ohio, one to every....439	Michigan, one to every.....586
Indiana, one to every....558	Wisconsin, one to every....521
Illinois, one to every....690	
Total population.....13,091,477	
Average of Insanity, one to every.....610	
NORTH-WESTERN STATES.	
Iowa, one to every....639	Kansas, one to every.....996
Minnesota, one to every....681	Nebraska, one to every....1,005
Total Population.....3,853,886	
Average of Insanity, one to every.....750	
SOUTH MIDDLE STATES.	
Delaware, one to every....740	Virginia, one to every.....627
Maryland, one to every....504	North Carolina, one to every....690
Total population.....3,853,866	
Average of insanity, one to every.....610	
SOUTH INTERIOR STATES.	
West Virginia, one to every....630	Tennessee, one to every.....642
Kentucky, one to every....592	Missouri, one to every.....655
Total population.....5,977,886	
Average of insanity, one to every.....629	
EXTREME SOUTHERN STATES.	
South Carolina, one to every....895	Mississippi, one to every.....987
Georgia, one to every....908	Louisiana, one to every....938
Florida, one to every....1065	Arkansas, one to every....1,017
Alabama, one to every....830	Texas, one to every....1,018
Total population.....8,499,572	
Average of insanity, one to every.....935	
PACIFIC SLOPE.	
California, one to every....845	Washington, one to every.....556
Oregon, one to every....462	Nevada, one to every....2,008
Total population.....1,176,844	
Average of insanity, one to every.....385	
WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.	
Dakota, one to every....1,878	Colorado, one to every....1,963
Montana, one to every....664	New Mexico, one to every....781
Idaho, one to every....2,038	Utah, one to every....953
Wyoming, one to every....5,197	Arizona, one to every....1,926
Total population.....725,994	
Average of insanity, one to every.....1,263	
District of Columbia, one insane person to every.....189	
Indian Territory and Alaska not reported.	
From the above it will be seen that the ratio of insanity decreases as we go West or South of New England.	
Compare the different sections of the Northern States.	
New England, one to every.....359	
Middle States, one to every.....424	
Interior States, one to every.....610	
North-Western States, one to every.....750	

(TABLE No. 9.)

Showing the colored population, the colored insane, and the proportionate number of the colored insane to the population of each State and Territory of the United States, from the census of 1880.

States and Territories United States,	Colored Pop- ulation 1880.	Colored Insane 1880.	One to Every
Alabama,.....	600,103	411	1,460
Arizona,.....	155	2	77
Arkansas,.....	210,666	160	1,318
California,.....	6,018	135	44
Colorado,.....	2,435	8	304
Connecticut,.....	11,547	32	360
Dakota,.....	401	3	133
Delaware,.....	26,442	48	550
Dist. of Columbia,.....	59,596	124	480
Florida,.....	126,690	85	1,490
Georgia,.....	725,133	411	1,768
Idaho,.....	53	000	000
Illinois,.....	46,368	76	610
Indiana,.....	39,228	68	576
Iowa,.....	9,516	9	1,057
Kansas,.....	43,107	39	1,105
Kentucky,.....	271,451	345	786
Louisiana,.....	483,655	304	1,590
Maine,.....	1,451	7	207
Maryland,.....	210,230	259	811
Massachusetts,.....	18,697	42	445
Michigan,.....	15,100	38	397
Minnesota,.....	1,564	5	312
Mississippi,.....	650,291	432	1,505
Missouri,.....	145,350	145	1,002
Montana,.....	346	2	173
Nebraska,.....	2,385	4	596
Nevada,.....	488	1	488
New Hampshire,.....	685	000	000
New Jersey,.....	38,853	82	473
New Mexico,.....	1,015	4	253
New York,.....	65,104	195	333
North Carolina,.....	531,277	437	1,215
Ohio,.....	79,900	162	493
Oregon,.....	487	17	28
Pennsylvania,.....	85,535	171	488
Rhode Island,.....	6,488	14	462
South Carolina,.....	604,332	461	1,310
Tennessee,.....	403,151	364	1,107
Texas,.....	393,384	306	1,285
Utah,.....	232	2	116
Vermont,.....	1,057	5	211
Virginia,.....	631,616	692	912
Washington,.....	325	4	81
West Virginia,.....	25,886	37	699
Wisconsin,.....	2,702	9	300
Wyoming,.....	298	000	000
	6,580,793	6,157	

(TABLE NO. 10.)

Showing the number of colored insane in the Asylum at the commencement of each Asylum year from 1867 to 1886.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1867.	48	1872.	98	1877.	90	1882.	250
1868.	51	1873.	98	1878.	99	1883.	304
1869.	57	1874.	90	1879.	110	1884.	339
1870.	64	1875.	88	1880.	177	1885.	345
1871.	65	1876.	90	1881.	212	1886.	350

IMPROVEMENTS.

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Improvements from October 1st, 1885, to October 1st, 1886.

WATER WORKS.

A new roof on old pump house. An area wall around pump house next to reservoir. Water works boiler taken out, repaired and reset. New steam piston and water plunger to Cameron Water Works Pump, with new steam and water valves for same. One light-feed lubricator.

KITCHENS.

During the year we have fitted up the kitchen at Male Convalescent Building with a complete apparatus for cooking by steam and range, consisting of one twenty-five H. P. return tubular boiler. One Berryman's Patent Water Heater 22x96. Three forty gallon seamless steam jacketed kettles. Two two-bushel seamless steam jacketed vegetable steamers. One twenty-five gallon copper steam jacketed coffee kettle. One ten gallon copper steam jacketed tea kettle. One steam roaster. One steam broiler. One six foot wrought iron range. One 36x22x7 kitchen sink.

These utensils are connected with steam and water supply by all necessary piping, valves, fittings, &c. The condensed steam being returned direct to the boiler by gravity—the boiler being located below the kettles, &c. One ten gallon copper steam tea kettle in Female Convalescent kitchen. One galvanized cast iron sink 56x36x9 in kitchen for negro patients.

PLUMBING.

The entire plumbing has been done in the building for male convalescent patients and center building attached, consisting of four water closets and two water closets and

bath rooms combined with the necessary sink, hot and cold water pipes in five pantries off the dining room. Both hot and cold water has been run through the building, and connections made with the most improved valves. Cast iron soil pipes connect the several rooms with the system of sewerage.

Hot water pipes have been run through the entire negro building and connection made with the hot water tank in boiler house. Sixteen hundred feet of galvanized pipe was used in this job, sizes ranging from 2 inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

One Demorest cistern and service box in water closet on third floor center building.

Eighty feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe has been replaced in air duct.

Sixty pendants have been made for Male Convalescent Building.

A new boiler house $32 \times 37\frac{1}{2}$ with stack 71 feet high has been built for building for convalescent males. 110 thousand brick and 5,500 feet of lumber were used in this job.

Two automatic flushing tanks in attic over seventh male and female wards.

SEWERS.

During the year the following sewers have been laid: 1530 feet of 18 inch pipe. 1660 feet of 12 inch pipe. 400 feet of 15 inch pipe. 490 feet of 8 inch pipe. 500 feet of 6 inch pipe. 335 feet of 4 inch pipe. This has extended the main sewer 1600 feet and put its outlet into the woods at the south of the institution. The sewerage for the male convalescent building, and connecting the sewerage from the male side of the institution with the main sewer, is included in the above.

ROOFING.

421 5-100 squares of tin roof has been put on building erected in 1856. 17 51-100 squares tin roof on boiler room of main building. Dome to center building has been given two coats of paint.

CARPENTRY.

9 lattice doors. 32 tables. 26 mosquito frames. 36 clothes racks. 5 medicine stands. 55 shuck mops. 20 benches. 2 window screens. 4 fire screens. 98 curtain strips. 20 brackets. 8 sick stools. 33 sets clothes shelves. 16 flower boxes. 30 sash. 6 night watch key

boxes. 1480 pannels of plank fencing. 1 chicken house. 1 wagon body. 9 gates. 2 step ladders. 3 well curbs. 3 sets of steps. 1 stairway in convalescent building (female.) 2 brick and sewer pipe culverts across avenue. 188 bedsteads. 3 double shelf tables. 3 safes. 4 elevators for taking meals from kitchens to top stories. 2 book cases. 2 troughs.

TABULAR STATEMENTS AS TO RECEPTIONS.

(TABLE No. 1.)

SHOWING THE NUMBER ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE AGES AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Under 15 years,.....	1	00	1
5 to 20 years,.....	14	14	28
20 to 25 ".....	23	13	36
25 to 30 ".....	22	28	50
30 to 35 ".....	22	24	46
35 to 40 ".....	29	22	51
40 to 45 ".....	20	21	41
45 to 50 ".....	11	18	29
50 to 60 ".....	24	21	45
60 to 70 ".....	21	14	35
70 to 80 ".....	1	3	4
80 to 90 ".....	2	3	5
Total,.....	190	181	371
Unknown,.....			20
			391

(TABLE NO. 2.)
SHOWING THE DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION.

				MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
1	to	3 months,	.....	47	37	84
3	to	6 "	.....	12	15	27
6	to	9 "	.....	10	27	37
9	to	12 "	.....	4	2	6
12	to	18 "	.....	26	12	38
18 months	to	2 years,	.....	1	2	3
2 years	to	3 "	.....	19	19	38
3 "	to	4 "	.....	8	14	22
4 "	to	5 "	.....	10	5	15
5 "	to	6 "	.....	6	5	11
6 "	to	8 "	.....	3	3	6
8 "	to	10 "	.....	3	2	5
10 "	to	12 "	.....	5	3	8
12 "	to	14 "	.....	0	2	2
14 "	to	20 "	.....	7	4	11
20 "	to	30 "	.....	2	7	9
30 "	to	40 "	.....	0	3	3
Total,				163	162	325
Unknown,						66

391

(TABLE NO. 3.)

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Butchers,.....	1	Gin Makers,.....	1
Brick Masons,.....	3	Jewellers,.....	1
Book Binders,.....	1	Lawyers,.....	3
Bakers,.....	1	Law Students,.....	1
Book Keepers,.....	3	Laborers,.....	20
Bailiffs,.....	1	Merchants,.....	6
Carpenters,.....	3	Machinists,.....	2
Clerks,.....	5	Physicians,.....	4
Carriage Trimmers,.....	1	Printers,.....	1
Cigar Makers,.....	1	Photographers,.....	1
Cooks,.....	5	Pilots,.....	1
Druggists,.....	1	Nurses,.....	1
Dentists,.....	2	Porters,.....	1
Draymen,.....	2	Railroad Conductors,....	2
Dress Makers,.....	2	Railroad Laborers,.....	1
Farmers,.....	80	Stone Cutters,.....	1
Farm Hands,.....	52	Teachers,.....	5
Factory Hands,.....	3	Traders,.....	1
House Wives,.....	65	Washers,.....	2
House Duties,.....	26	Wagon Drivers,.....	1
House Servants,.....	5		
Total,.....			319
Unknown,.....			72
			391

(TABLE NO. 4.)

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Married.....	176.
Single.....	120.
Widowed.....	46.
Unknown.....	49.
	391.

(TABLE NO. 5.)

HOMICIDAL AND SUICIDAL RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Homicidal.....	24.
Suicidal.....	33.
Homicidal and Suicidal.....	2.
	59.

(TABLE NO. 6.)

CAUSE OR SUPPOSED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECEIVED
DURING THE YEAR.

Alcoholism	27	Fright.....	1
Alcoholism & Syphilis... 2		Hereditary Tendency....	56
Alcoholism & Opium.... 2		Ill Health.....	33
Attack of Apoplexy..... 1		Imbecility.....	3
Attack of Fever..... 3		Jealousy.....	4
Blow to the Head..... 7		Killing a Man.....	1
Change of Life..... 4		Loss of Property.....	1
Childbirth	8	Loss of Position.....	1
Consanguinity	1	Menstrual Derangement..	11
Death of Husband..... 1		Masturbation.....	7
Death of Sister..... 1		Nervous Dyspepsia.....	1
Death of Child..... 1		Overworked.....	4
Death of Father..... 1		Over-taxed mind.....	1
Death of Wife..... 1		Opium Habit.....	3
Death of Son..... 1		Paralysis.....	3
Disappointed Affections.. 5		Pecuniary Loss.....	2
Domestic Trouble..... 9		Religious Excitement... 9	
Disappointment..... 1		Sun Stroke.....	1
Epilepsy.....	20	Senility.....	5
Excessive Venery..... 1		Syphilis.....	3
Fracture of Skull..... 2		Typhoid Fever.....	4
Financial Trouble..... 3		Uterine Trouble.....	7
Total.....			263
Unknown.....			128

FINANCES.

By reference to the report of the Steward, it will be seen, that the finances of the Institution have been managed with strict economy, and by reference to Table G, giving the expenses of many other Institutions, in the United States, it will be found that there are but few that are managed with more economy; and I think none, receiving the same class of patients that we do.

ESTIMATE FOR SUPPORT FOR 1887 AND 1888.

You will see from the report of the Steward, that we ask for no increase of the appropriations for the support and maintenance of the Institution, for the years 1887 and 1888. He simply asks that the same appropriations be made, that is, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for each year. I think it more than probable, that we will have from thirteen to fourteen hundred patients, for the years 1887 and 1888. This estimate we think will be sufficient, unless the cost of supplies, &c., should advance. This estimate is based upon a low per capita, per diem, and upon the hope that supplies, &c., will not advance in price.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

I desire to express my thanks, and that of the patients, to the proprietors and publishers of the following newspapers, which they have so kindly and graciously sent this institution :

Wesleyan Christian Advocate, 3 copies, weekly; Sunny South, 2 copies, weekly; Hamilton Journal, 1 copy, weekly; Albany News & Advertiser, 1 copy, weekly; Dublin Gazette, 1 copy, weekly; Union & Recorder, 1 copy, weekly; Sparta Ishmaelite, 1 copy, weekly; Augusta Chronicle, 1 copy daily and weekly; Southern Presbyterian, 1 copy, weekly; Hawkinsville News, 1 copy, weekly; Rome Courier, 1 copy, daily; Macon Telegraph, 1 copy, daily; Savannah News, 1 copy, daily; Jessup Sentinel, 1 copy, weekly; Sumter Republican, 1 copy, weekly; Helping Hand, 1 copy, weekly; Early County News, 1 copy, weekly; Valdosta Times, 1 copy, weekly; Eatonton Messenger, 1 copy, weekly; Southerner & Appeal, 1 copy, weekly; Blakely News, 1 copy, weekly; Dublin Post, 1 copy, weekly; Wrightsville Recorder, 1 copy, weekly.

Our thanks are due, and hereby tendered Col. Wm.

Barnes, of San Francisco, for a lecture and musical entertainment, also Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Baltimore, for readings, Mr. Robt. Adams, and Rev. R. W. Anderson for a number of readings, and to the Misses Hunter for entertainment. These lectures, &c., were highly appreciated by the patients. To Mrs. Mullally of Sparta, Ga., Mr. P. J. Cline, Mr. Lummus from Juniper, Hon. Seaborn Reese, Sparta, Ga., for papers and periodicals sent; and to all others who have contributed in any way to the comfort and pleasure of our patients, we also return our thanks.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Religious services have been conducted regularly, Sunday and Wednesday evenings, by the Rev. A. J. Beck, our chaplain. He has also visited the sick, when necessary, and buried the dead.

CONCLUSION.

It gives me pleasure to state that the supervisor, attendants and employees generally have been faithful in the discharge of their duties.

I desire to express to my Assistants, the medical staff, and all the officers, and engineer, my sincere thanks for their hearty and intelligent co-operation in every effort to keep the Institution in the best possible condition, and the marked interest they have manifested, in the welfare and comfort of the patients. You, gentlemen of the Board, have my hearty thanks for the kind advice and hearty co-operation you have always given me in the management of the affairs of this Institution.

With profound gratitude to God for His great mercies and protection from all danger in the past, we commence the duties of another year, trusting in His wise and merciful guidance. Respectfully submitted,

T. O. POWELL, Supt., &c.

APPENDIX.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY PARTIES ACCOMPANYING PATIENTS TO THE ASYLUM.

1. Name?
2. Age?
3. Nativity?
4. Religion?
5. Occupation?
6. Married or single? (If female, state whether she has ever borne children, their number, and the date of last birth.)
7. Natural disposition?—Has the patient exhibited any eccentricity of mind, disposition or temper before the present attack?
8. When did the first symptoms of insanity appear and how were they manifested?
9. Number, duration and character of previous attacks, if any? Was the patient ever suicidal, and in what manner, or had a homicidal propensity or a disposition to be violent, destructive or filthy?
10. Is there any physical disease, or derangement?
11. Have any of the patient's relations been insane, if so, who of them?
12. What is the cause of this, or previous attacks?
13. Is the patient addicted to the use of tobacco or spirituous liquors, or opium? If so, to what extent?
14. Has the patient ever received an injury of the head?
15. Does the patient sleep and eat satisfactorily?
16. Is the patient disposed to do mischief with fire?
17. What treatment, or confinement has been employed?
18. Give the name of the person, or parties, to be addressed, in his or her case?

CLOTHING.

Each patient should be provided with at least two full suits of clothing.

Knives and jewelry should be left at home.

REPORT OF STEWARD.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, }

NEAR MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., October 1st, 1886. }

T. O. POWELL, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT, ETC.:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit, through you, to the Board of Trustees, this my report as Steward, embracing the period from the 1st of October, 1885, to the 1st of October, 1886. Abstract A. shows the amount brought forward from last year, the amount drawn by requisition, under your approval as well as that of the Board of Trustees, for support and maintenance of the Asylum, together with a classified statement of disbursements; also the balance on hand to be carried forward to October 1st, 1886.

Abstract B. shows the balance brought forward from last year, the amount disbursed and the amount drawn from the State Treasury of the special appropriations for enlarging the asylum, which closes the special appropriation account in full.

Abstract C. shows the expenditures in detail for putting new tin roof on main building and wings of same.

Abstract D. shows amount expended on extraordinary repairs, paid out of the amount set aside by Board of Trustees for said purpose, all of which amount has been expended.

Abstract E. shows the requisitions drawn from State Treasury for support and maintenance of the institution in their regular order by number and month. From this abstract you will readily see, at a glance, that we have undrawn in State Treasury, the months of August and September, \$14,583 33-100 each, making \$29,166 66-100, together with the balance of \$9,870 49-100 in hands of Asylum Treasurer, aggregating \$39,037 15-100.

Abstract F. shows the average number of patients in the institution from asylum years 1873 to 1886, both included, together with the per capita cost, both per diem and per annum.

Abstract G. shows the yearly cost per capita of maintaining patients in a large number of similar institutions in the United States.

Abstract H. shows cost of keeping one patient for one year, one month, one week, one day.

Abstract I. shows statement of stock, cattle, wagons, &c. on hand 1st October, 1886.

I cannot close this report without calling your attention to the often discussed question of a good supply of water. But for the heavy rains in the spring and early summer, thereby enabling us to pump with more regularity from the creek, we would have been put to serious inconvenience in procuring a sufficient supply. We have had a large amount of fencing and other outside work done, which will be shown up in proper place.

Abstract A. shows that our Treasurer, Mr. T. T. Windsor, has cash on hand amounting to \$9,870 49-100.

Our store keeper, Mr. A. H. Rice, has goods on hand amounting to \$3,226 33-100 paid for.

Our apothecary, Mr. P. A. West, reports stock of drugs, medicines, &c. on hand, paid for, amounting to \$2,026 66-100.

The cost of support and maintenance of the institution for the years 1887 and 1888, I estimate at \$175,000.00 per annum. While the most rigid economy is practiced in the management of the finances, it will be seen that but for the low price of provisions for the past year, our expenses would have been larger, thereby increasing our per capita. This estimate of \$175,000.00 per annum is made upon a basis of present cost of labor, supplies &c.

I am Very Respectfully,

LUCIUS J. LAMAR,
Steward.

ABSTRACTS.

(ABSTRACT A.)

Statement of LUCIUS J. LAMAR, Steward Lunatic Asylum, showing balance brought forward from last fiscal year, and all money received, and a classified statement of Disbursements from the 1st of October, 1885, to 1st of October, 1886.

1885.	CASH.	DR.
Oct 1.	To Cash on hand.....	\$ 3,208 28
1886.		
Sept. 30.	To Cash drawn from State Treasury.....	175,000 00
		\$178,208 28

1886.	CASH.	CR.
Oct. 1.	By cash for subsistence.....	\$ 52,104 66
"	By cash for clothing.....	13,112 37
"	By cash for fuel and transportation	19,470 00
"	By cash for salaries.....	13,764 86
"	By cash for wages.....	43,170 62
"	By cash for ordinary repairs.....	5,715 47
"	By cash for medical supplies.....	3,311 53
"	By cash for stationery and postage.....	352 29
"	By cash for contingencies.....	1,343 64
		\$152,345 44
"	By cash for extraordinary repairs.....	15,992 35
		\$168,337 79
"	By cash with Asylum Treasurer.....	9,870 49
		\$178,208 28
E. E.		

(ABSTRACT B.)

Statement of LUCIUS J. LAMAR, Steward State Lunatic Asylum, of the Special Appropriation for enlarging the Lunatic Asylum, and for other purposes therein mentioned, Acts approved 8th September, 1881, and 4th September, 1883, from October 1, 1885, to October 1st, 1886.

1885.	CASH.	DR.
Oct. 1.	To cash brought forward.....	\$ 3,124 09
1886.		
Oct. 1.	To cash drawn from State Treasury.....	5,375 53
		\$ 8,499 62
1886.	CASH,	CR.
Oct. 1.	By cash expended on Convalescent Wards.....	\$ 8,499 62
E. E.		

(ABSTRACT C.)

Statement of LUCIUS J. LAMAR, Steward State Lunatic Asylum, of the Special Appropriation for putting on new roof on the main building, Act approved October 17, 1885. Expenditures for same in detail.

1886. CASH. DR.
April 28. To amount appropriated.....\$ 3,000 00

1886.		CASH.		CR.
		TO WHOM PAID.	WHAT FOR.	AMOUNT.
May	15.	Anthony Butler.....	Labor.....	\$ 4 50
"	22.	" ".....	".....	3 75
"	29.	" ".....	".....	4 50
June	6.	" ".....	".....	4 50
"	12.	" ".....	".....	4 50
"	19.	" ".....	".....	4 50
"	22.	Red C. Oil Mf'g Co.....	Oil.....	48 23
"	26.	Anthony Butler.....	Labor.....	3 00
July	3.	Anthony Butler.....	".....	4 12
"	5.	J. A. Orme & Co.....	Roofing.....	1,360 00
"	10.	Anthony Butler.....	Labor.....	4 50
"	21.	J. A. Orme & Co.....	Roofing.....	1,360 00
"	24.	Anthony Butler.....	Labor.....	4 50
Aug.	4.	Foster & McMillan.....	Brick.....	3 62
"	5.	T. O. Burke.....	Cement.....	8 50
"	5.	J. A. Orme & Co.....	Roofing.....	163 14
"	21.	W. H. H. Barnes.....	Lumber.....	14 14
				\$ 3,000 00

E. E.

(ABSTRACT D.)

Showing in detail the Expenditures of Extraordinary Repairs, chargeable to the amount set aside by the Board of Trustees for said account.

		TO WHOM PAID.	WHAT FOR.	AMOUNT.
1885.				
Oct.	21.	Foster & McMillan.....	Brick.....	\$ 45 50
Nov.	4.	Payne & Willingham.....	Furniture.....	219 49
"	"	W. C. Vosburgh M'g Co.....	Gas Fixtures.....	60 04
"	"	T. O. Brown, contractor.....	Extra Work.....	363 65
"	11.	W. S. Richards & Co.....	Elevators.....	221 32
"	28.	J. Fuss, architect.....	Services.....	57 00
Dec.	2.	W. H. H. Barnes.....	Lumber.....	49 77
"	3.	Stevens Bro.'s & Co.....	Pipe.....	191 12
"	4.	Payne & Willingham.....	Furniture.....	17 00
"	"	S. B. Woodward.....	Painting.....	18 50
"	5.	Fuss' Hands.....	Labor.....	45 97
"	"	Foster & McMillan.....	Brick.....	14 30
"	8.	L. A. Chapman.....	Lime.....	52 50
"	12.	Fuss' Hands.....	Labor.....	42 72
"	19.	".....	".....	23 75
"	24.	".....	".....	46 50
"	"	W. H. H. Barnes.....	Lumber.....	50 00
1886.				
Jan.	2.	DeSaussure's hands.....	Labor.....	58 05
"	4.	Jackson & Tyler.....	Wire.....	31 70
"	"	Johnson & Lane.....	Iron.....	10 54
"	"	L. A. Chapman.....	Lime.....	38 50
"	8.	DeSaussure's Hands.....	Labor.....	66 73
"	22.	W. H. H. Barnes.....	Lumber.....	181 17
"	23.	DeSaussure's Hands.....	Labor.....	104 15
"	29.	Foster & McMillan.....	Brick.....	181 25
"	30.	DeSaussure's Hands.....	Labor.....	134 00
Feb.	3.	Stevens Bro.'s & Co.....	Pipe.....	76 40
"	6.	W. H. H. Barnes.....	Lumber.....	78 30
"	"	G. T. Whilden.....	Sand.....	13 50
"	"	DeSaussure's Hands.....	Labor.....	127 65
"	8.	Pancoast & Maule.....	Pipe.....	172 44
"	11.	I. B. Davis & Son.....	H. W. Heater.....	320 00
"	13.	A. E. Boardman.....	Extra Work.....	667 40
"	"	DeSaussure's Hands.....	Labor.....	154 05
"	18.	T. H. McAllister.....	Magic Lantern.....	63 75
"	19.	H. E. Hendrix.....	Cotton.....	279 68
"	20.	W. H. H. Barnes.....	Lumber.....	14 40
"	"	DeSaussure's Hands.....	Labor.....	169 75
"	24.	E. A. Demore.....	Ventilators.....	24 50
"	"	Chewacla Lime Works.....	Lime.....	70 40
"	26.	C. A. Robbe.....	Heating.....	1,969 38
"	27.	DeSaussure's Hands.....	Labor.....	143 20
March	5.	Jackson & Tyler.....	Pipe.....	46 19
"	"	Stevens Bro.'s & Co.....	Pipe.....	616 50
"	"	J. A. Orme & Co.....	Bath Tubs.....	40 00
"	"	Pancoast & Maule.....	Pipe.....	39 86
"	"	Foster & McMillan.....	Brick.....	7 25
"	"	G. T. Whilden.....	Sand.....	10 80
"	6.	DeSaussure's Hands.....	Labor.....	75 55
"	13.	".....	Labor.....	45 55
"	15.	G. H. Waring.....	Cement.....	22 50
"	20.	DeSaussure's Hands.....	Labor.....	29 20
"	27.	W. H. H. Barnes.....	Lumber.....	12 26
"	"	DeSaussure's Hands.....	Labor.....	26 20

(ABSTRACT D.—Continued.)

	TO WHOM PAID.	WHAT FOR	AMOUNT.
1886.			
March 31.	C. A. Robbe.....	Heating	2,080 00
April 5.	Stevens Bros. & Co.....	Pipe	234 60
"	Bramhall Deane & Co.....	K. Furniture..	403 00
"	DeSaussure's Hands.....	Labor.....	33 30
" 7.	G. R. Lombard & Co.....	Boiler.....	513 40
" 12.	DeSaussure's Hands.....	Labor.....	18 20
" 16.	P. J. Cline & Co.....	Carpet.....	30 75
" 17.	DeSaussure's Hands.....	Labor.....	58 50
" 19.	C. C. Stratton & Co.....	Brick	76 80
"	T. C. Burke.....	Cement	9 00
" 23.	W. H. H. Barnes.....	Lumber.....	116 06
" 24.	Henry Brogsdale.....	Fencing.....	26 00
" 28.	P. H. Snook.....	Furniture.....	1,485 00
May 3.	Fred J. Myers.....	Wire.....	21 60
" 5.	T. T. Windsor.....	Furniture.....	100 59
"	C. C. Stratton & Co.....	Brick	36 50
"	G. R. Lombard & Co.....	Guage.....	10 80
" 11.	Henry Brogsdale.....	Fencing.....	11 20
" 13.	W. H. H. Barnes.....	Lumber.....	29 64
"	C. A. Robbe.....	Heating.....	760 00
" 17.	McBride & Co.....	Furniture.....	37 25
" 21.	Payne & Willingham.....	".....	34 00
" 26.	C. A. Robbe.....	Extra work...	115 86
June 11.	Stevens Bros. & Co.....	Pipe.....	47 52
"	T. C. Burke.....	Cement.....	8 50
"	Foster & McMillan.....	Brick	42 75
" 14.	Brunswick Balke, Coll'd. Co.	Billiard Fixt's.	88 05
" 21.	Bogart & Hammond.....	Cotton.....	140 34
"	L. W. Davidson.....	Chromos.....	16 50
"	P. H. Snook.....	Furniture.....	25 83
" 23.	O. E. Pace.....	Cotton.....	38 90
July 3.	T. L. McComb & Co.....	Ticking.....	55 40
"	Lindsay & Morgan.....	Moss.....	104 64
"	C. L. Jackson & Co.....	Pipe.....	22 09
" 15.	Chattanooga F. & P. Works,	".....	145 91
" 20.	C. A. Robbe.....	Heating.....	760 00
"	Stevens Bros. & Co.....	Pipe.....	125 00
" 24.	W. H. H. Barnes.....	Lumber.....	103 68
" 26.	J. W. Lingold.....	Post.....	30 40
"	C. W. Farrell.....	Fencing.....	10 50
Aug. 6.	D. E. McSherry & Co.....	Gates.....	72 00
" 7.	J. W. Lingold.....	Post.....	44 25
"	I. Y. Lingold.....	".....	25 00
" 16.	City Council.....	Time Detector	75 00
" 24.	T. T. Windsor.....	Grates	25 00
Sept. 16.	Southern Wire Works.....	Wire Guard...	11 16
"	W. P. Baker.....	Telephone....	60 00
			\$15,992 35

E. E.

(ABSTRACT E.)

Showing Requisitions Drawn on State Treasury on Account of Support and Maintenance of State Lunatic Asylum, from October 1st, 1885, to October 1st, 1886.

1885.	
Oct. 27.	To 8th requisition, appro. for August, 1885,....\$14,583 33
Nov. 23.	To 9th requisition, appro. for Sept., 1885,..... 14,583 33
Dec. 21.	To 10th requisition, appro. for Oct., 1885,..... 14,583 33
1886.	
Jan. 20.	To 11th requisition, appro. for Nov., 1885,..... 14,583 33
Feb. 20.	To 12th requisition, appro. for Dec., 1885,..... 14,583 33
Mch. 4.	To 1st requisition, appro. for Jan., 1886,..... 14,583 33
Mch. 30.	To 2nd requisition, appro. for Feb., 1886,..... 14,583 33
May 20.	To 3rd requisition, appro. for Mch., 1886,..... 14,583 33
June 21.	To 4th requisition, appro. for April, 1886,..... 14,583 33
July 20.	To 5th requisition, appro. for May, 1886,..... 14,583 33
Aug. 20.	To 6th requisition, appro. for June, 1886,..... 14,583 33
Sept. 20.	To 7th requisition, appro. for July, 1886,..... 14,583 37

E. E.

\$175,000 00

(ABSTRACT F.)

Showing the Average Number of Patients in this Institution, the Per Capita, Per Diem, and the Per Capita Per Annum, for the Past Fourteen Years, from 1873 to 1886, Inclusive.

YEAR.	Average Number of Patients.	Cost Per Capita Per Diem.	Cost Per Capita Per Annum.
1873	550	52½c.	\$190 70
1874	550	48½c.	177 36
1875	600	37½c.	136 80
1876	600	37½c.	137 77
1877	638	36 63-100c	133 70
1878	725	34 55-100c	126 11
1879	748	32 9-10c	120 10
1880	820	35 64-100c	130 09
1881	886	33 9-10c	123 74
1882	942	38½c.	140 98
1883	1005	33 3-10c	121 46
1884	1179	34½c.	126 90
1885	1232	34 18-100c	124 76
1886	1237	33½c.	123 19

NOTE.—In all of the above years, except 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886, extraordinary repairs were included in both the per capita per diem, and per annum, not properly chargeable to it, which if subtracted would reduce them still lower.

ABSTRACT G.

Shows Yearly Cost Per Capita of Maintaining Patients in Various Insane Asylums.

STATE.	LOCATION.	NO. OF PATIENTS.	AM'T.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	564	\$156 00
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	245	196 75
California,	Napa,	1,269	149 65
"	Stockton,	1,196	150 06
Connecticut,	Middletown,	946	177 48
Dist. of Columbia	.....	1,173	274 71
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1,237	123 19
Iowa,	Mt. Pleasant,	488	190 53
"	Independence,	633	212 82
Illinois,	Anna,	576	178 10
"	Jacksonville,	629	178 73
"	Kankakee,	308	243 84
"	Chicago,	437	202 10
"	Elgin,	525	207 39
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1,207	177 02
Kansas,	Ossawatimie,	453	202 74
"	Topeka,	128	274 38
Kentucky,	Anchorage,	544	224 09
"	Hopkinsville,	564	151 46
"	Lexington,	583	224 20
Louisiana,	Jackson,	467	272 47
Maine,	Augusta,	474	238 95
Massachusetts,	Worcester, (Chronic),	391	155 48
"	" (Acute),	765	193 21
"	Danvers,	705	196 32
"	Taunton,	659	180 65
"	Northampton,	476	166 48
"	Boston, "McLean Asylum,"	166	838 56
"	Boston,	196	277 68
Maryland,	Cantonsville,	409	201 02
Michigan,	Kalamazoo,	768	223 74
"	Pontiac,	628	218 26
Minnesota,	St. Peters,	693	199 59
"	Rochester,	350	179 15
Mississippi,	Jackson,	428	138 45
Missouri,	Fulton,	503	235 51
"	St. Joseph,	266	322 34
"	St. Louis,	492	165 00
Nebraska,	Lincoln,	172	162 62
New Hampshire,	Concord,	311	275 19
New Jersey,	Trenton,	654	237 69
"	Morristown,	790	258 01
New York,	Auburn, "Criminal,"	152	195 99
"	Buffalo,	240	248 20
"	Middletown,	250	414 56
"	Willard,	1,835	150 27
"	Utica,	613	292 44
"	Bloomington,	256	758 33
"	Poughkeepsie,	350	332 80

(ABSTRACT G.)—Continued.

Shows Yearly Cost Per Capita of Maintaining Patients in Various Insane Asylums.

STATE.	LOCATION.	NO. OF PATIENTS.	AM'T.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,.....	254	217 80
"	Morganton,.....	182	215 00
"	Goldsboro,.....	93	176 92
Ohio,.....	Carthage,.....	685	147 64
"	Cleveland,.....	635	168 64
"	Athens,.....	625	204 36
"	Dayton,.....	597	179 68
"	Columbus,.....	902	235 71
"	Newburgh,.....	300	224 64
Oregon,.....	Salem,.....	340	155 61
Pennsylvania,....	Philadelphia,.....	385	476 24
"	" (Friends).	95	669 00
"	Norristown,.....	622	198 53
"	Harrisburg,.....	431	230 57
"	Dixmont,.....	510	240 88
"	Danville,.....	367	204 70
"	Warren,.....	453	232 43
Rhode Island,....	Providence,.....	188	443 56
South Carolina,...	Columbia,.....	630	146 96
Tennessee,.....	Nashville,.....	400	173 68
Texas,.....	Austin,.....	500	263 56
Vermont,.....	Brattleboro,.....	443	198 75
Virginia,.....	Williamsburgh,.....	434	187 92
"	Richmond,.....	412	130 82
"	Staunton,.....	637	139 98
West Virginia,....	Weston,.....	687	114 23
Wisconsin,.....	Madison,.....	469	169 02
"	Winnebago,.....	589	198 82
"	Milwaukee,.....	306	204 60

(ABSTRACT H.)

Statement Showing Cost of Keeping one Patient by Year, Month, Week and Day.

For one year,.....	\$123 19
For one month,.....	10 13
For one week,.....	2 36
For one day,.....	33 $\frac{1}{4}$

(ABSTRACT I.)

STATEMENT SHOWING STOCK, CATTLE, WAGONS, ETC., ON
HAND OCTOBER 1ST, 1886.

Mules	20	Shovels.....	14
Horses.....	2	Picks.....	8
Carriage and Harness...	1	Axes.....	2
Spring wagon & harness...	1	Weeding Hoes.....	2
Two Horse Wagons and		Milch Cows.....	30
Harness	5	Calves.....	24
Two Horse Wagons, old..	2	Heifers	23
One Horse Wagon, old..	1	Steers	5
Dump Carts and Harness	4	Work Oxen.....	3
Ox Carts.....	3	Bulls	2
Hearse.....	1	Hogs and Pigs.....	143
Plow Stocks and Gear..	7		

Very Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. W. HOLLINSHEAD,

Assistant Steward.

INVENTORY OF MACHINES AND TOOLS.
OCTOBER 1st, 1886.

One Verticle Engine, 11x18.
One Horizontal Engine, 10½x20.
One Fire Pump Duplex "Worthington" 10x12.
Three Boiler Feeders "Worthington (old) 6x9.
One Boiler Feeder, "Knowles" 4x6.
One Boiler Feeder, "Cameron" 3x6.
One Water Works Pump, "Cameron" 14x7x24.
One Water Works Pump, "Worthington" Duplex 14x7x10.

BOILERS.

Two Fire Box Tubular 40 H. P. each.
Two Lowe's Pat Tubular 40 H. P. each.
Three Return Tubular 40 H. P. each.
One Return Tubular 35 H. P.
Two Return Tubular 30 H. P. each,
One Return Tubular 25 H. P.
One Vertical Tubular 30 H. P.
One Cylindrical 7 H. P.
Two Return Tubular 50 H. P. each.
Two Return Tubular 75 H. P. each.

IRON AND WOOD WORKING TOOLS.

One Screw Cutting Engine Lathe Swing, 24 inch turn 7 feet 6 inches.
 One Screw Cutting Engine Lathe Swing, 9 inch turn 5 feet 6 inches.
 With gears, rests, turning tools, and chuck.
 Three pair Pipe Stocks.
 One Power Pipe Threading Machine, with dies & taps from $\frac{3}{8}$ to 2 inch es
 2 cut off tools
 14 monkey wrenches
 5 twist drills
 9 bolt drivers
 9 lathe dogs
 8 oil cans
 1 oil stone
 2 hand screw plates
 1 hand vise
 3 bench vises
 2 pair pliers
 42 lbs clipping chisels & caulking [tools
 1 gas fitter's vise.
 1 gas fitter's torch
 1 gas fitter's blowpipe
 1 gas burner pliers
 33 assorted taps
 12 pair pipe tongs
 2 pair variable pipe tongs
 3 stilson pipe wrenches
 1 grindstone 30x6 inches
 6 tap wrenches
 5 tool closets
 3 tool racks

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

1 auril 175 lbs
 1 bellows
 1 bellows (old)
 225 lbs swage block
 87 lbs tongs
 96 lbs assorted tools
 1 sledge
 1 box horse shoeing tools

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

22 firmer chisels
 14 framing chisels
 2 paring chisels
 3 paring gouges
 36 auger bitts
 6 iron stock planes
 6 wood stock planes
 1 $1\frac{1}{4}$ match planes
 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ match planes
 6 hand saws
 1 framing saw
 16 twist drills
 2 counter sinks
 3 brace screw drivers
 3 hand screw drivers
 2 iron bit braces
 2 oil stones
 1 extension bit
 3 hand axes
 2 hatchets
 2 framing squares
 1 bevel
 6 augers
 1 boring machine
 5 boring machine augers
 3 hollow augers
 2 drawing knives.
 1 saw set
 2 try squares
 4 iron hand clamps
 1 pair dividers
 2 door clamps
 1 hand mitre machine
 1 spike maul
 1 iron-bound tool chest,
 3 bench vises
 3 hand hammers
 1 bead plane
 1 universal "T" square
 1 tennon saw
 1 axe
 1 broad axe
 1 wood rasp
 1 gudge (scratch)
 1 foot adz

WOOD WORKING MACHINES.

1 pony planing machine
 3 sets of bitts for same
 1 cutter head
 1 cast iron wrench
 1 pony matching machine
 4 cutter heads and 18 bitts
 2 cast iron wrenches
 1 foot morticing machine
 4 bitts (old)
 1 cast iron wrench
 1 sticking machine
 3 cutter heads
 30 pairs of bitts
 2 cast iron wrenches
 1 tennoning machine
 2 cutter heads.
 1 cope cutter head
 8 bitts for same
 1 emory grind machine
 4 emory wheels
 1 universal saw table
 8 circular saws
 1 scroll saw table
 12 scroll saw blades
 1 cast iron wrench
 1 picket cutting machine
 5 turning chisels

GAS WORKS.

1 iron wheelbarrow	1 trowel
1 long handle shovel	1 coal screen
1 short handle shovel	1 set of patching tools
1 short handle coal scoop	

BOILER ROOMS.

11 L. H. shovels	2 wheel barrows (iron)
4 coal screens	3 axes
3 wheel barrows	

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1 hcse reel	36 rubber buckets
500 feet rubber hose	1 reflecting lantern
1 extension ladder	1 axe

LAUNDRY.

2 Brown double cylinder washing machines	1 centrifugal wringer
1 steam mangle	1 starch boiler (steam)
	1 rotary clothes drying machine

KITCHENS.

16 iron steam jacketed kettles	3 brick ovens
6 copper steam jacketed coffee kettles	3 sinks in scullery
3 copper steam jacketed tea kettles	5 sinks in kitchens
4 copper steamers	2 sinks in vegetable washing room
4 iron double bottom steamers	4 Berryman water heaters
4 Deanes vegetable steamers	1 1400 gallon water tank
2 steam roasters	1 steam power coffee mill
1 steam broiler	1 hand power coffee mill
1 3 foot broiler	1 hand power spice mill
1 2 foot broiler	1 hand power chopping machine
1 12½ foot double fire range	1 pair platform scales
1 9 foot double fire range	1 pair balance scales
1 5½ foot single fire range	6 bread tables
2 6 foot single fire range	1 pastry table
13 double leaf tables	7 safes

STEAM BAKERY.

1 cracker and biscuit machine	1 safe
1 dough mixer	1 brick oven
1 dough brake	2 tables

MASON'S TOOLS.

1 sand screen	2 brick chisels
1 long handle shovel	1 hammer
1 short handle shovel	1 pick
1 hoe	2 pointing tools

THRESHING DEPARTMENT.

1 separator	1 grain fan (old)
1 thrashing machine (old)	

DITCHING TOOLS.

9 shovels	1 mattock
10 picks	1 axe

REPORT OF STORE KEEPER.

GEORGIA STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.,

October 1st, 1886.

MR. L. J. LAMAR, Steward :

Herein find consolidated statement of issues from my office from October 1st, 1885, to October 1st, 1886. I have stock on hand and paid for October 1st, 1886, \$3,226.33.

In closing my report I would state that the following issues were raised at the Institution: 4,486 pounds of Beef, 10,417 pounds of Pork, 7,893½ Gallons Sweet Milk, 4,553 Eggs, and 551 Chickens. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. H. RICE, Store Keeper.

CONSOLIDATED ISSUES TO WHITE FEMALE WARDS.

Aprons, No. 166	Curtains, No. 56	Hats, No. 83
Blankets, Prs. 616	Coffee Pots, No. 64	Ink, Indelible, No. oz. 23
Bowls, No. 42	Cups and Saucers No. 761	Jugs, No. 2
Brooms, No. 536	Clocks, No. 5	Knives & Forks, No. 35
Bedticks, No. 172	Chairs, No. 38	Lanterns, No. 1
Bonnets, No. 121	Chairs, rockers, No. 46	Locks, safe, No. 4
Buckets, tin, No. 36	Cards, play'g, packs. 6	Lamp Wicks, No. 31
Buckets, water, No. 116	Candle Sticks, No. 78	Mattresses, No. 2
Brushes, hair, No. 37	Castor Sets, No. 4	Mosquito Bars, No. 6½
Brushes, scrub, No. 5	Cloth, oil, table, No. yards. 118½	Mirrors, No. 13
Brushes, T., No. 3	Corsets, No. 2	Needles, No. papers. 18
Brushes, W. W., No. 16	Carvers, No. 2	Plates, No. 444
Books, blank, No. 39	Capes, No. 17	Plates, tin, No. 659
Bread Trays, No. 4	Dishes, No. 13	Pencils, No. 17
Bedsteads, No. 64	Drawers, No. 296	Pans, mess, No. 30
Bed Spreads, No. 208	Dippers, No. 131	Pans, wash, No. 296
Blacking Boxes, No. 4	Dresses, calico, No. 791	Pitchers, No. 89
Brushes, Shoe, No. 4	Dresses, homespun, No. 747	Pictures, No. 18
Brooms, whisk, No. 3	Dresses, strong, No. 46	Pins, No. papers. 201
Buttons, No. Cards. 24	Dishes, butter, No. 2	Pins, hair, No. bun. 76
Buttons, No. Boxes. 48	Dishes, covered, No. 4	Pillow Cases, No. 561
Camphor Gum, lbs., 10	Dishes, sugar, No. 2	Pillowticks, No. 50
Collars, No. 31	Fans, No. 104	Pens, No. 12
Combs, coarse, No. 295	Gowns, No. 288	Pen-Staffs, No. 2
Combs, fine, No. 185	Goblets, No. 31	Pans, dust, No. 32
Combs, round, No. 1	Handkerchiefs, No. 287	Shirting, No. yds. 36
Combs, tuck, No. 17	Hose, No. prs. 1,599	Scissors, Prs. 18
Chemise, No. 491		Sheets, No. 253
Chambers, No. 249		Sheets, oil, No. 55

CONSOLIDATED ISSUES TO WHITE FEMALE WARDS, CONTINUED.

Shoes, prs.....	950	Sofas, No.....	2	Tumblers, No.....	107
Shoe strings, prs..	1,260	Spectacles, prs.....	20	Tubs, foot, No.....	43
Slippers, prs.....	145	Soap, toilet, cakes, 1,932		Tables, No.....	14
Skirts, under, No...	227	Salt, cellars, No.....	10	Teapots, No.....	3
Sadirons, prs.....	2	Thread, knitting, No	1	Thread, spool, No...	274
Shirts, under, No...	498	Table, covers, No..	14	Thread, ball, No....	42
Spoons, No.....	482	Tacks, papers, No..	37	Waiters, No.....	2
Sacques, No.....	65	Towels, No.....	455	Washstands,.....	24
Shawls, No.....	111	Thimbles, No.....	274	Waist, under, No....	8

CONSOLIDATED ISSUES TO WHITE MALE WARDS.

Aprons, No.....	22	Candle-sticks, No..	36	Pants, prs.....	1374
Axes, No.....	1	Cloth, oil table, yds 89½		Penstiffs, No.....	3
Blankets, prs.....	402	Curtains, No.....	41	Pens, No.....	5
Bedticks, No.....	154	Camphor-gum, lbs..	10	Pipes, No.....	11
Blankets, prs, q'td	1	Castors, sets, No..	10	Pillowticks, No...	22
Bowls, No.....	64	Calico, yds.....	5	Pitchers, syrup, No	13
Brooms, No.....	349	Dishes, No.....	24	Razors, No.....	19
Bedsteads, No.....	40	Drawers, prs.....	906	Razor-straps, No..	27
Buckets, water, No.	100	Dippers, No.....	116	Shirts, No.....	1,353
Buckets, tin, No...	28	Dishes, sugar, No..	13	Sheets, No.....	1,072
Brushes, whisk, No	18	Dresses, strong, No	34	Sheets, oil, No.....	46
Brushes, hair, No..	65	Dishes, covered, No	13	Shoes, prs.....	635
Brushes, scrub, No.	69	Demijohns, No.....	1	Slippers, prs.....	88
Brushes, tooth, No.	9	Fans, No.....	87	Shoe strings, prs..	951
Brushes, W. W., No.	140	Goblets, No.....	86	Spectacles, prs....	21
Bells, door, No....	4	Handkerchiefs, No..	99	Suspenders, prs....	733
Books, Blank, No...	14	Hats, No.....	635	Socks, prs.....	1,823
Bedspreads, No...	319	Ink, indelible, oz..	65	Scissors, prs.....	13
Blacking, boxes, No	171	Jugs, No.....	1	Shirts, under, No...	209
Brushes, shoe, No...	34	Knives & forks, No	88	Spoons, No.....	333
Brushes, shaving... 24		Locks, safe, No....	8	Soap, toilet cakes, .	989
Buttons, boxes, No.	6	Lanterns, No.....	1	Spittoons, No.....	24
Buttons, cards, No..	2	Lamp wicks, No....	32	Soap stands, No....	36
Brushes, dust'g, No	3	Leather, sole, lbs. 5½		Salt cellars, No....	31
Coats, No.....	826	Mattresses, No....	152	Tacks, papers No	23
Combs, coarse, No..	100	Mirrors, No.....	5	Towels, No.....	507
Combs, fine, No....	27	Needles, papers, No	4	Tumblers, No.....	89
Chambers, No.....	65	Pillowcases, No....	942	Tubs, foot, No.....	49
Coffee-pots, No....	25	Plates, No.....	275	Trays, bread, No...	11
Carvers, No.....	8	Plates, tin, No.....	25	Thimbles, No.....	2
Cups & saucers, No.	292	Pencils, No.....	13	Thread, ball, No...	3
Cups, tin, No.....	191	Pans, mess, No.....	29	Thread, spool, No..	34
Clocks, No.....	3	Pans, wash, No....	385	Vests, No.....	191
Caps, No.....	16	Pitchers, No.....	81	Waiters, No.....	6
Cards, playing, pks.	28				

CONSOLIDATED ISSUES TO COLORED FEMALE WARDS.

Aprons, No.	9	Curtains, No.	12	Sheets, No.	134
Brooms, No.	134	Dishes, No.	2	Sheets, oil, No.	1
Buckets, water, No.	73	Drawers, prs.	14	Shoes, prs.	292
Buckets, tin, No.	11	Dresses, calico, No.	3	Shoe-strings, prs.	2
Bedticks, No.	190	Dippers, No.	53	Skirts, under, No.	100
Buttons, boxes, No.	10	Dresses, homespun, No.	239	Spoons, No.	127
Blankets, prs.	249	Dresses, strong, No.	20	Stockings, prs.	344
Brushes, W. W. No.	54	Jugs, No.	1	Scissors, prs.	3
Boards, wash, No.	12	Knitting needles, sets.	1	Sad irons, No.	18
Bedsteads, No.	20	Lanterns,	2	Slippers, prs.	9
Bonnets, No.	14	Lamp wicks, No.	190	Sacques, No.	1
Books, blank, No.	1	Needles, papers, No.	28	Sheeting, yds.	44
Buttons, cards, No.	3	Plates, No.	12	Fumblers, No.	24
Carvers, No.	1	Plates, tin, No.	388	Trays, bread, No.	2
Combs, coarse, No.	61	Pans, mess, No.	8	Thread, ball, lbs.	28
Coffee-pots, No.	15	Pans, wash, "	563	Thread, spool, No.	24
Chemise, No.	199	Pitchers, No.	3	Tubs, wash, No.	8
Cups, tin, No.	654	Pillowcases, No.	104	Thimbles, No.	24
Cards, J. C., No.	20	Pins, hair, bunches.	1	Towels, No.	14
Candlesticks, No.	24	Pillowticks, No.	73	Thread, knitting, lbs.	3
Cloth, table, yds.	10	Pad Locks, No.	2	Waists, under, No.	4

CONSOLIDATED ISSUES TO COLORED MALE WARDS

Aprons, No.	2	Cups, tin, No.	176	Pans, wash, No.	170
Axes, No.	3	Cards, J. C. No.	9	Pitchers, No.	4
Blankets, prs.	259	Candlesticks, No.	8	Pants, No.	497
Bedticks, No.	79	Coats, No.	185	Pillowticks, No.	131
Bowls, No.	6	Dishes, No.	1	Razors, No.	2
Brooms, No.	78	Drawers, prs.	337	Shirts, No.	754
Bedsteads, No.	87	Dippers, No.	4	Sheets, No.	234
Buckets, water, No.	25	Dresses, strong, No.	26	Sheets, oil, No.	5
Buckets, tin, No.	6	Handkerchiefs, No.	7	Shoes, prs.	356
Brushes, W. W. No.	48	Hats, No.	146	Shoestrings, No.	24
Books, blank, No.	12	Ink, indelible, oz.	5	Spoons, No.	43
Bugles, No.	1	Knives & forks, No.	1	Suspenders, pairs.	236
Blacking, boxes, No.	12	Locks, pad, No.	4	Socks, pairs.	295
Brushes, shoe, No.	2	Lamp wicks, No.	82	Scissors, pairs.	1
Brushes, shaving, No.	3	Mirrors, No.	2	Shirts, under, No.	37
Buttons, cards, No.	3	Pillowcases, No.	308	Thread, ball, No.	5
Buttons, boxes, No.	13	Plates, tin, No.	96	Thread, spool, No.	11
Combs, coarse, No.	44	Pencils, No.	21	Trays, bread, No.	1
Coffee-pots, No.	13	Pans, mess, No.	5	Vests, No.	14
Carvers, No.	2				

CONSOLIDATED ISSUES OF MATERIAL TO MATRON.

Buttons, boxes, No. 136	Fruit jars, No. 76	Plaids, yds. 4
Bleaching, yds. 286	Flannel, yds. 700	Ruffling, yds. 12
Baking pans, No. 3	Goblets, No. 12	Ribbon, yds. 120
Bedticking, yds. 161	Ink, indelible, oz. 6	Shirting, yds. 1252 1/2
Brooms, No. 1	Jeans, yds. 3960 1/2	Sheeting, yds. 13075 1/2
Cheeks, yds. 7196 3/4	Knitting needles, sets. 2	Ticking, yds. 1068
Calico, yds. 9392 1/2	Muslin, yds. 60	Thread, spool, dz. 303 5-6
Cloth, oil, yds. 32 1/4	Mosquito bars, No. 3	Thread, knitting, lbs. 4
Crash, yds. 1828	Needles, papers, No. 194	Thread, balls, lbs. 14
Cottonades, yds. 3044	Needles, mattress, No. 2	Tacks, papers, No. 2
Corsets, No. 13	Napkins, No. 24	Thimbles, No. 2
Collars, No. 31	Osnaburghs, yds. 5107 1/2	Twine, balls, No. 13
Drilling, yds. 6507	Pins, papers, No. 3	Towels, No. 12
Dishes, berry, No. 24	Pique, yds. 60	

ISSUES TO FILL PHYSICIANS' REQUISITIONS.

Eggs, No. 8331	Lemons, No. 341	Sugar, lbs. 4750
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ISSUES FOR PICNIC.

Butter, lbs. 63	Lemons, boxes, 3	Pepper, lbs. 7
Eggs, doz. 97	Lard, lbs. 22	Pork, lbs. 918
Flour, lbs. 392	Mutton, lbs. 1108	Sugar, lbs. 305
Ice, lbs. 618	Meal, lbs. 192	Vinegar, gals. 11
Jars fruit, No. 5	Pickles, gals. 30	

ISSUES TO MATRON FOR PRESERVES AND JELLIES.

Blackberries, bu. 1 1/2	Whortleberries, bu. 2 1/2	Apples, bu. 2
Sugar, lbs. 69	Peaches, bu. 4	

ISSUES OF PROVISIONS, &c.

Apples, green, bu. 57	Eggs, No. 14,029	Pepper, lbs. 463
Apples, dried, lbs. 1018	Flour, lbs. 229,365	Potash, c's. No. 160
Bacon, lbs. 112,151	Fish, lbs. 8,571	Rice, lbs. 41,054
Butter, lbs. 15,777	Hominy, lbs. 49,327	Salt, sacks, No. 163
Beef, lbs. 297,328	Hops, lbs. 13	Soap, lbs. 4,580
Bananas, bunches. 2	Dates, lbs. 220	Soda, lbs. 379
Berries, qts. 428	Lard, lbs. 14,816	Sugar, lbs. 29,030
Coffee, lbs. 22,623	Meal, lbs. 140,422	Starch, lbs. 1,349
Crackers, lbs. 440	Molasses, gal. 2,741	Syrup, gals. 337
Chickens, No. 394	Mutton, lbs. 457	Tobacco, lbs. 3,836
Candies, lbs. 4,320	Nuts, lbs. 250	Tea, lbs. 1,018
Cheese, lbs. 6,596	Oranges, No. 1,250	Furpentine, spts. gl. 193
Candy, lbs. 213	Peaches, bu. 41 1/2	Turkeys, No. 43
Cocoanuts, No. 50	Pork, lbs. 10,455	Vinegar, gal. 479

ISSUES TO GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Axes, No. 4	Hoes, No. 12	Saddles, No. 1
Axe handles, No. 4	heel pins, No. 6	Saddle Blankets, No. 1
Back bands, No. 4	Needles, papers No. 1	Squash seed, lbs. 3
Bridles, No. 1	Onion sets, seed, bu. 11	Singletrees, No. 4
Buckets, water, No. 6	Plows, No. 12	Sweeps, No. 2
Beans, seed, bu. 3	Plow stock, No. 4	Scouters, No. 10
Beet, seed, lb. 4	Potatoes, Ir. seed, bis. 15	Showels, S. & T. No. 10
Buckets, well, No. 2	Peas, Eng. seed, bu. 1 1/2	Saddle girts, No. 1
Cabbage, seed, lb. 3	Potatoes, S. seed, bu. 8 1/2	Tomato seed, lb. 1 1/2
Cucumber, seed, lb. 2	Plow lines, prs. 4	Turnip seed, lb. 40
Corn, seed, bu. 1 1/2	Peas, cow, seed, bu. 14 1/2	Thread, spool, No. 1
Collard, seed, lb. 2	Pepper, seed, oz. 2	Trace chains, No. 1
Dippers, No. 8	Paint, cans, No. 1	Wedges, No. 3
Egg plant seed, oz. 1	Radish, seed, lbs. 2	Watering pot, No. 1
Hame string, No. 8		

REPORT OF STORE KEEPER.

53

ISSUES TO CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Axes, No.....1	Bits, auger, No.....6	Ribbon, yds.....2
Alpacca, yds.....10	Files, No.....24	Shirting, yds.....769
Brushes, W. W. No.....2	Hammers, No.....2	Trowels, No.....1
Buckets Water, No..2	Planes, No.....1	

ISSUES TO LAUNDRY.

Brooms, No.....7	Sad irons, No.....8
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ISSUES TO DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

Buckets, Tin, No.....1	Grass blades, No.....1	Strainer, No.....1
Buckets, Well, No..3	Milk cans, No.....1	Well whirl, No.....1
Chain, Well, feet....52		

ISSUES TO ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.

Buckets, Tin No.....1	Glass panes, No. ..137	Paint, lbs .....8
Brooms, No.....3	Locks, pass, No ..119	Rope, well, feet... 609
Buckets, water, No...2	Locks, stock, No.....1	Well chain, feet...199
Buckets, well, No...8	Locks, safe, No.....4	Well whirl, No.....2
Butts, prs.....91	Lanterns, No.....1	Varnish, gals.....10
Glass, Boxes, No..16½	Locks, pad, No.....9	

ISSUES TO MACHINE DEPARTMENT.

Axes, No.....1	Dippers, No.....3	Oil cloth, yds.....3½
Brooms, No.....16	Hinges, prs.....1	Pad locks, No.....2
Belts, Leather, No...5	Lamps, No.....1	Pick handles.....6
Buckets, water, No..8	Lanterns, No.....1	Shovels, No.....4
Bolts, doz.....12	Lamp wicks, No.....3	Sash cord, feet....52
Brushes, W. W. No..4	Locks, safe, No.....6	Yarn, bunches, No...1
Butts, prs.....12	Leather, sole, lbs...2	

ISSUES TO FARM AND WAGON LOT.

Bridles, No.....6	Collars, No.....4	Lines, cotton, prs...3
Breaching, prs.....4	Curry combs, No.....8	Rope, well, feet...224
Breast straps, pr.....1	Hamestrings, prs...18	Spades, No.....1
Buckets, water, No...3	Harness set, No.....1	Shovels, No.....1
Buckets, well, No...3	Lines, leather, prs...4	Well chain, feet....85

ISSUES TO GRADING DEPARTMENT.

Buckets, water, No...3	Heel pins, No.....6	Spades, No.....3
Cups, tin, No.....1	Hamestrings, No...10	Scouters, No.....18
Hoes, No.....6	Shovels, No.....3	Sweeps, No.....2

ISSUES TO APOTHECARY.

Brooms, No.....1	Soda, lbs.....5	Tubs, foot, No.....1
Candlesticks, No...1	Sugar, lbs.....240	Towels, No.....4
Pans, tin, No.....1		

ISSUES TO ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS OFFICE.

Buckets, water, No...2	Dippers, No.....2	Towels, No.....12
Bowls, No.....1	Oil cloth, yds.....6½	Tubs, foot, No.....2
Brooms, No.....1	Pans, wash, No.....3	Tacks, papers, No...2
Candlesticks, No...2		

ISSUES TO SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Brooms, No.....1	Shovel, No.....1	Scuttle, coal, No.....1
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 CONSOLIDATED ISSUES TO KITCHEN AND BAKERY.

Aprons, No.....102	Cans, oil, No.....1	Pans, tin, No.....2
Axes, No.....1	Carver and fork, No..4	Pans, wash, No.....2
Axe handles, No.....1	Cans, milk, No.....2	Pans, mess, No.....6
Brushes, shoe, No....1	Churn, No.....1	Pitchers, No.....1
Brushes, paint, No....1	Cups and saucers, No. 4	Plates, No.....19
Brushes, dust, No....2	Candlestick, No.....1	Padlocks, No.....2
Brooms, No.....16	Clock, No.....1	Pepper mill, No.....1
Brushes, W. W. No.. 6	Dippers, No.....14	Plates, No.....4
Buckets, tin, No.....5	Dishes, No.....4	Rolling pin, No.....1
Buckets, water, No.. 5	Fleshfork, No.....1	Sauce pans, No.....1
Brushes, scrub, No.. 3	Griddles, No.....2	Spoons, No.....11
Belts, No.....2	Grassblade, No.....1	Stove polish, p'kgs. .1
Beef saws, No.....1	Hatchets, No.....1	Spiders, No.....1
Boilers, No.....2	Knives, No.....4	Sieve, No.....1
Batter cake turner No 1	Lanterns, No.....1	Stove pans, No.....35
Biscuit cutter, No....1	Ladies, No.....1	Trays, No.....2
Cups, tin, No.....8	Muffin pans, No.....3	Towels, No.....2
Coffee pots, No.....9	Measures, No.....3	

 CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES RECEIVED FROM MATRON
 FROM OCT. 1ST, 1885, TO OCT. 1ST, 1886.

Aprons, No. ....289	Drawers, No.... .2374	Skirts, under, No..860
Bedticks, No.....655	Dresses, No.....2188	Shirts, No. ....2738
Bonnets, No.....140	Gowns, No.....306	Suspenders, prs. .1162
Billiard Covers, ....1	Hose prs. ....9	Socks, prs.....14
Coats, No.....4	Pants, No.....2212	Sacques, No.....72
Curtains, No.....140	Pillow cases, No.. 2170	Shirts, under, No.. 23
Chemise, No.....947	Pillow ticks, No...380	Towels, No. ....1460
Capes, No.....21	Sheets, No.....1679	Waist, under, No...28
Carpets, No.....1		

General Appropriation for Year Ending October 1st, 1886.

THOMAS T. WINDSOR, Treasurer,
In account with State Lunatic Asylum:

1885.			
Oct.	1.	To balance cash on hand,.....	\$ 3,208 28
Oct.	27.	To Requisition,.....	14,583 33
Nov.	26.	"	14,583 33
Dec.	21.	"	14,583 33
1886.			
Jan.	22.	"	14,583 33
Feb.	22.	"	14,583 33
March	8.	"	14,583 33
April	1.	"	14,583 33
May	20.	"	14,583 33
June	20.	"	14,583 33
July	20.	"	14,583 33
Aug.	20.	"	14,583 33
Sept.	20.	"	14,583 37

Total,.....\$178,208 28

1886.		Cr.	
Oct. 1.	By expenditures, subsistence,.....	52,104 66	
	Clothing,.....	13,112 37	
	Fuel and transportation,.....	19,470 00	
	Salaries,.....	13,764 86	
	Wages,.....	43,170 62	
	Ordinary repairs,.....	5,715 47	
	Medical supplies,.....	3,311 53	
	Stationery and postage,.....	352 29	
	Contingencies,.....	1,343 64	
	Extraordinary repairs,.....	15,992 35	

\$168,337 79

1886.
Oct. 1. Leaving balance on hand this day,.. \$9,870 49

\$178,208 28

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

T. T. WINDSOR, Treasurer,

In account with State Lunatic Asylum :

1885.

Oct.	1.	To balance on hand,.....	\$3,124 09
Nov.	19.	To Requisition,.....	5,375 53
			\$8,499 62

Cr.

By amounts paid on convalescent wards :

T. O. Brown, contractor,.....	\$4,991 00
T. C. Basshor & Co., contractors,.....	1,478 00
C. A. Robbe,.....	2,030 62

E. E.	\$8,499 62
October 1st, 1886.	

T. T. WINDSOR, Treasurer,

(SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR ROOF.)

In account with State Lunatic Asylum :

1886.

April	30.	To Requisition,.....	\$3,000 00
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Cr.

1886.

Aug.	10.	By expenditures on new roof of asylum building,.....	3,000 00
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T. T. WINDSOR, Treasurer.

Milledgeville, October 1st, 1886. E. E.

MATRON'S REPORT.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., October 1st, 1886.

DR. T. O. POWELL,

Superintendent Georgia State Lunatic Asylum.

I have the honor to submit the enclosed as my report for the year ending October 1st, 1886. In addition to my report I would state that all the repairing has been done for the Institution, and all scraps and remnants have been used and accounted for through the office of the store keeper.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. J. M. DARNELL.

CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES MADE FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1885, TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1886.

Aprons, No.,.....	289	Pillow cases, No.,.....	2,170
Bedticks, No.,.....	655	Pillow ticks, No.,.....	380
Bonnets, No.,.....	140	Sheets, No.,.....	1,679
Billiard covers, No.,.....	1	Shirts, under, No.,.....	860
Coats, No.,.....	4	Shirts, No.,.....	2,738
Curtains, No.,.....	140	Suspenders, Prs.,.....	1,162
Carpets, No.,.....	5	Socks, Prs.,.....	14
Drawers, Prs.,.....	2,374	Sacques, No.,.....	72
Dresses, No.,.....	2,188	Skirts, under, No.,.....	23
Gowns, No.,.....	306	Towels, No.,.....	1,460
Hose, Prs.,.....	9	Waists, under, No.,.....	28
Pants, Prs.,.....	2,212		

LIST OF ARTICLES MADE FOR PATIENTS, MATERIAL SENT FROM THEIR HOMES, FROM OCT. 1ST, 1885, TO OCT. 1ST, 1886.

Aprons, No.,.....	24	Gowns, No.,.....	19
Basques, No.,.....	4	Pants, Prs.,.....	2
Bonnets, No.,.....	1	Skirts, under, No.,.....	23
Chimeses, No.,.....	36	Shirts, under, No.,.....	4
Carpets, No.,.....	1	Sacques, No.,.....	1
Dresses, No.,.....	76	Wrappers, No.,.....	4
Drawers, Prs.,.....	17		

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &C., MADE BY MATRON, FROM OCT. 1ST, 1885, TO OCT. 1ST, 1886.

Canned fruit, gals.,.....	46	Preserves, gals.,.....	16
Jelly, glasses,.....	90	Pickles, gals.,.....	87

FARM AND GARDEN DEPARTMENT.

DR. T. O. POWELL, Supt. State Lunatic Asylum,

SIR:—I herewith submit my 5th annual report of Farm and Garden Department, embracing the period from October 1st, 1885, to September 30, 1886.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

85 bushels spinach; 420 bushels turnip salad; 1,185 bushels of turnips; 42 bushels English peas; 580 bushels onions; 306 bushels Irish potatoes; 76 bushels beets; 65 bushels squashes; 148 bushels snap beans; 162 bushels butter beans; 36 bushels cucumbers; 715 bushels field peas, green and dry; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres cabbage; 150 bushels dry corn; 2,400 dozen green corn; 4 acres schallots; 64 bushels radish; 52 bushels okra; pepper, asparagus, artichokes; 1,000 bushels sweet potatoes; 198 bushels tomatoes.

With no disposition to magnify my own efforts in endeavoring to make the farm and garden a success, or to make any unnecessary complaint of the weather or any other causes that have stood in the way of a better result, it is well enough to state such facts as relate to the year's work.

Taken altogether, I remember no year in the past 15 that has been so unfavorable as this one for the successful growth of succulent crops, such as we mostly grow for this institution. A very cold winter, a dry spring, a wet summer and a dry autumn presented the acme of adverse conditions for successful gardening. Our soil is altogether upland—very thin, rocky and rolling, and, naturally, is about as poor as any soil in this section, and it is only folly to base any expectations of satisfactory results on its natural fertility. It is only through the means of manure properly and liberally applied that good crops can be secured from it. Considering the weather and the small quantity of manure used, our gardens have done very well this year. Our cabbage crop was almost totally

ruined by the wet weather. Our Irish potato crop was cut off nearly one-half, and the same of tomatoes. The fall drouth has damaged badly our turnip and sweet potato crop—both being cut off 50 per cent. or more. We had in cultivation in garden crops, including potatoes, corn and peas, about 80 acres, on much of which 2 crops have been grown; on some little, 3 crops. Considering the area in cultivation and the tediousness involved in the gathering of these vegetable products (most of them) the labor account is certainly very small and indicates faithful work on the part of the laborers—not over 5 being employed during the year—that is for plowing and cultivating and carting.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. COOK,
Farm and Garden Dept.

Midway, October 2d, 1886.

I append a table of rainfall, mean temperature, highest and lowest for twelve months past at the asylum:

1885.	Rain-Fall.	Mean Tem.	Highest.	Lowest.
October,.....	4.80	64.	78	39
November,.....	1.74	53.	77	28
December,.....	2.66	44.3	73	21
1886.				
January,.....	7.31	39.8	69	6
February,.....	1.56	44.5	70	13
March,.....	5.71	53.9	78	26
April,.....	1.29	62.8	86	31
May,.....	2.59	71.4	95	43
June,.....	10.97	77.9	94	64
July,.....	4.08	80.	95	64
August,.....	5.54	80.	96	62
September,.....	.59	77.2	91	62

APOTHECARY'S REPORT.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., October 1st, 1886. }

T. O. POWELL, M. D., Superintendent, Etc.:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to submit this my report, of the Apothecary Department, for the year commencing October 1st, 1885, and ending September 30th, 1886, both days inclusive.

To amount drugs purchased,.....\$3,311 53

Of this amount we have sold to officers and employees,
for which deduction from checks were made, and
for which the Apothecary is entitled to credit,..... 399 66

1886.

Oct. 1. Amount of drugs and medicines on hand,.....\$1,419 24
Surgical instruments and prescription blanks
on hand,..... 607 42

\$2,026 66

No. of prescriptions filled during year, from October 1st,
1885, to October 1st, 1886,..... 13,053

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

P. A. WEST, Apothecary.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., September 30, 1886.

DR. T. O. POWELL,

Superintendent State Lunatic Asylum.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to present herewith my annual report as chaplain to the institution over which you preside.

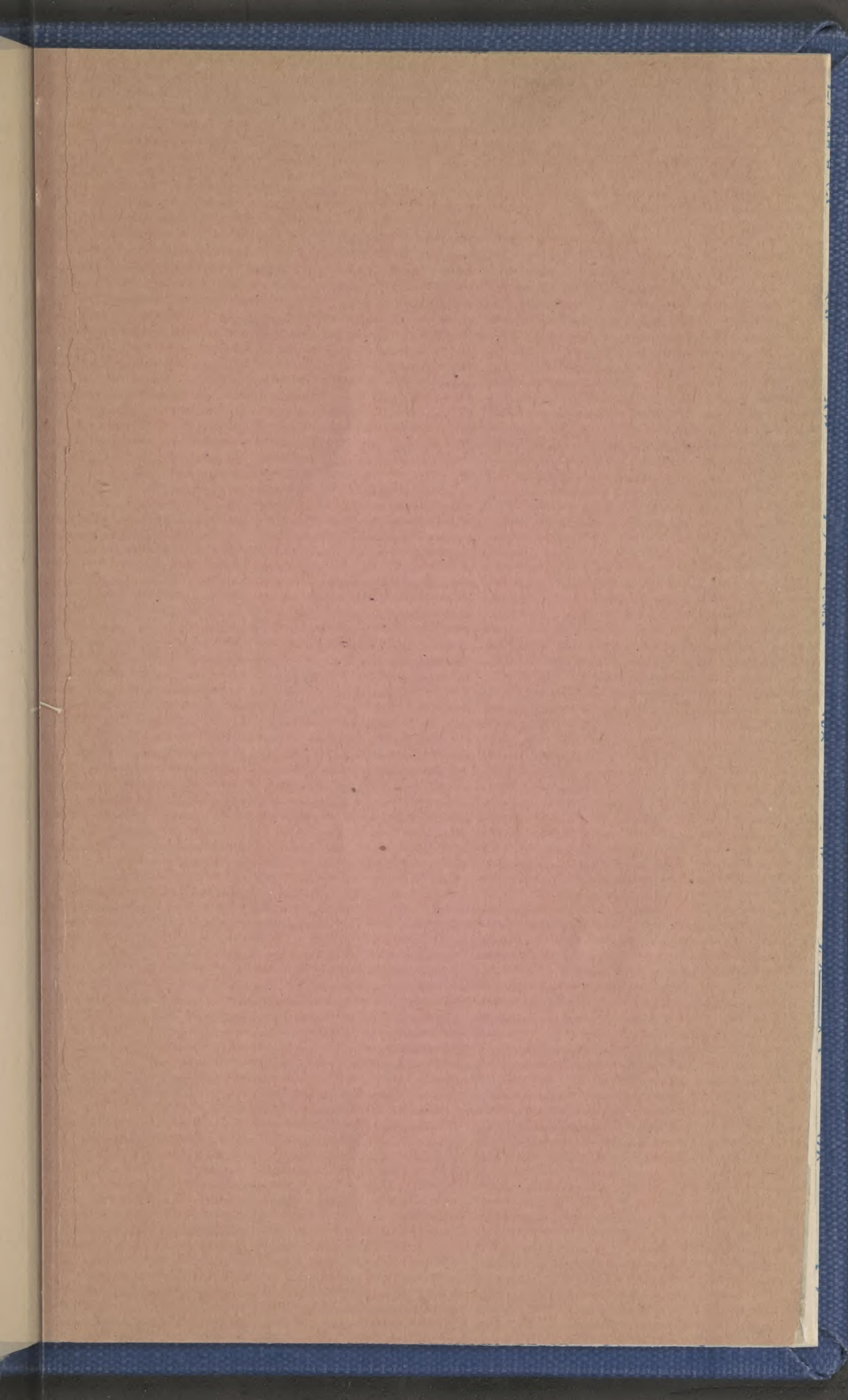
The duties assigned to my office have been discharged to the best of my ability. Almost without exception, the regular chapel services have been conducted on Wednesday and Sunday afternoons. The exercises have been well attended by the patients, and many of them have manifested a gratifying interest in these seasons of worship. The attractiveness of the chapel services has been largely promoted by the efforts of Mrs. P. A. West, who has acted as organist and in many ways aided in the conduct of the music. The burial of the dead has been attended with appropriate services, the sick have been visited, whenever deemed advisable by the physician in charge, and such other duties performed as have been required by the superintendent.

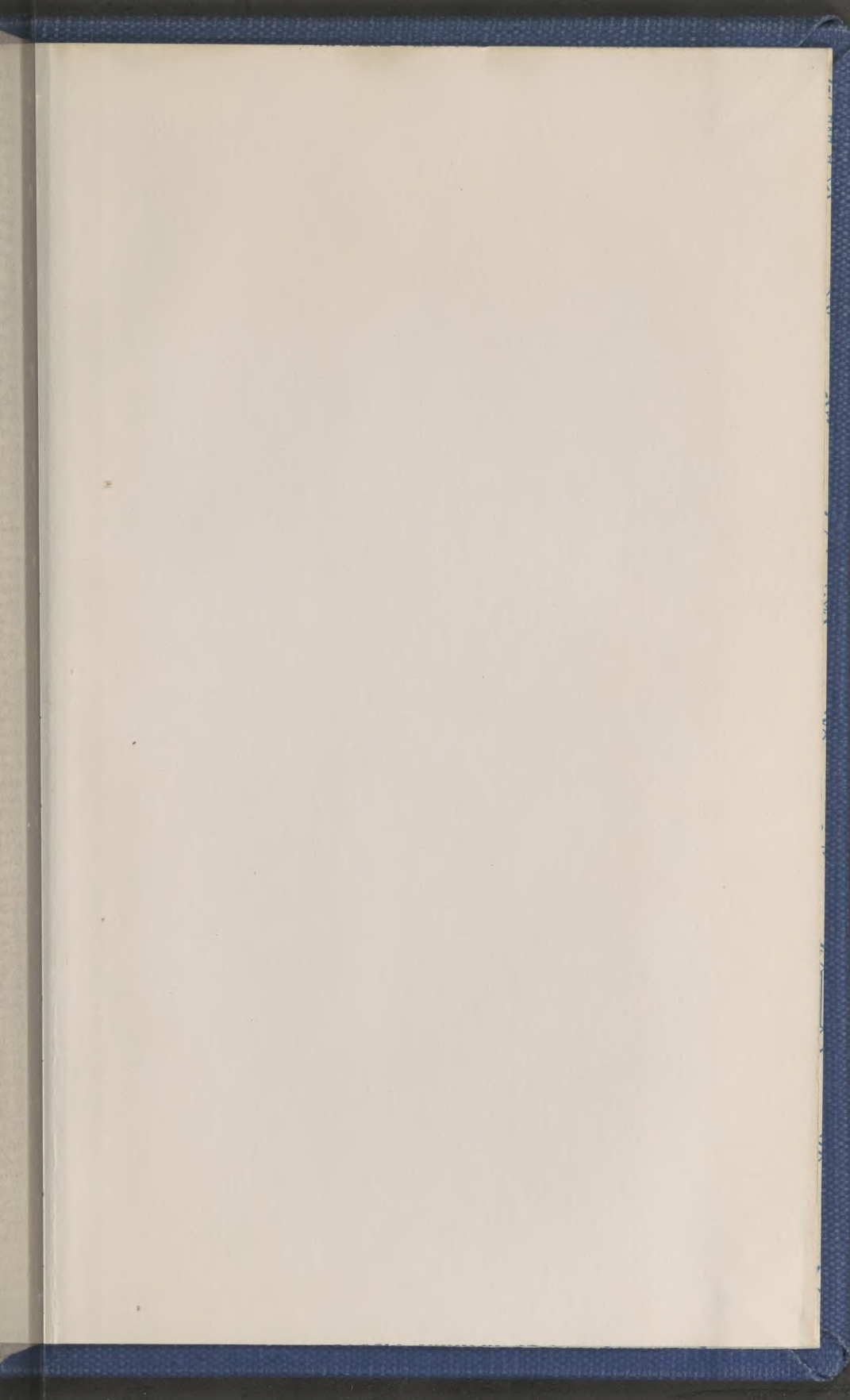
Very respectfully,

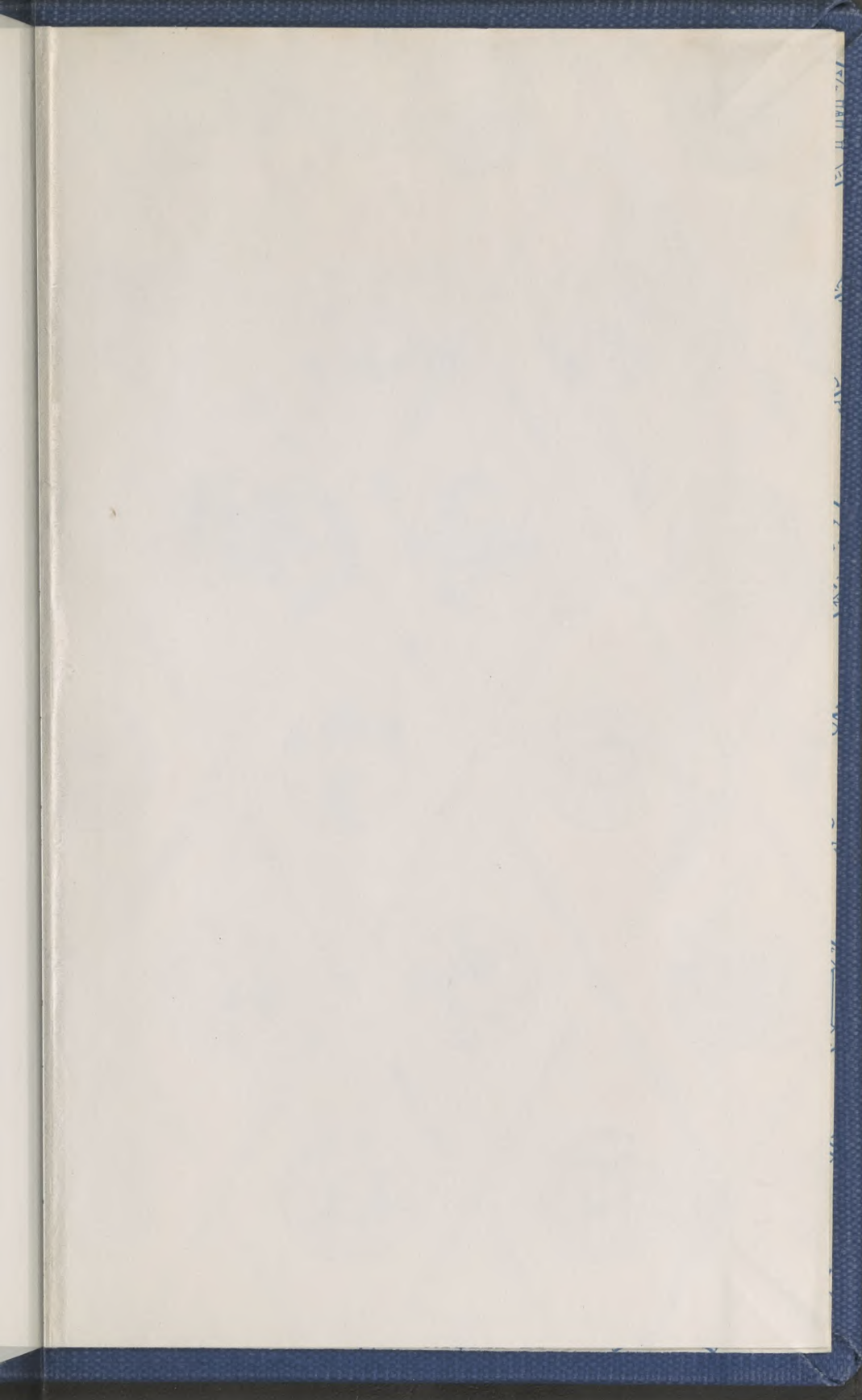
A. J. BECK, Chaplain.

THE LITERATURE

The literature of the world is a vast and varied field, encompassing a wide range of genres and styles. It is a reflection of the human condition, of our hopes, fears, and dreams. The study of literature allows us to understand ourselves and the world around us in a deeper and more meaningful way. It is a journey of discovery, of exploration, and of growth. The literature of the world is a treasure trove of knowledge and wisdom, and it is our duty to explore it and to share it with others.



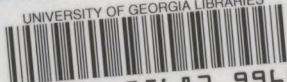




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